





# Air Force Proposes Nonnuclear B-52s

## Fleet of U.S. Bombers Would Carry New Breed of Conventional Missiles

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Strategic Air Command plans to equip a fleet of B-52 bombers with small, nonnuclear cruise missiles that have been secretly developed by the United States, and with highly accurate short-range missiles made in Israel, U.S. Air Force officers said Tuesday.

The missiles would be among the main weapons in a project devised by General John T. Chain Jr., head of the command, to convert B-52s

# Missile Data By U.S. May Be Incorrect

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies may have underestimated the number of SS-23 nuclear missiles deployed by the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe and totally missed the placement of Soviet ground-launched cruise missiles in Latvia, if data provided by Moscow as part for the signing last week of the treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces proves correct, according to government and congressional sources who have analyzed the information.

On the other hand, the analysts said the data indicated that for several years the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency may have overestimated the overall size of the Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 mobile missile force by more than 30 percent. The SS-23 has a shorter range, about 300 miles (500 kilometers), while the SS-20 has a range of up to 3,400 miles.

New information on Soviet weaponry was contained in the "memorandum of understanding" signed by President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and published as part of the treaty last week. It caused the Pentagon agency and the Central Intelligence Agency to review their estimates, sources said.

The data have also revived longstanding disputes in the intelligence community as well as promising to provide fuel to congressional critics of the treaty who argue that the Kremlin cannot be trusted.

Until early this year, sources said, U.S. intelligence could confirm only that about 10 SS-23 missiles had been deployed at a base in the western Soviet Union. Then, the sources said, a second base was discovered by chance by a U.S. military attaché in East Germany.

Last week, however, the Soviet side reported 82 SS-23 launchers and 167 missiles deployed in East Germany and the western Soviet Union. Sources said two of the Soviet bases with nuclear missiles were unknown to the United States.

"That just proves smaller missiles are tougher to find," a congressional intelligence expert said.

Moscow's disclosures about its SSX-4 ground-launched cruise missile, which was not projected for deployment until 1988 or 1989, have caused the biggest stir in U.S. intelligence circles.

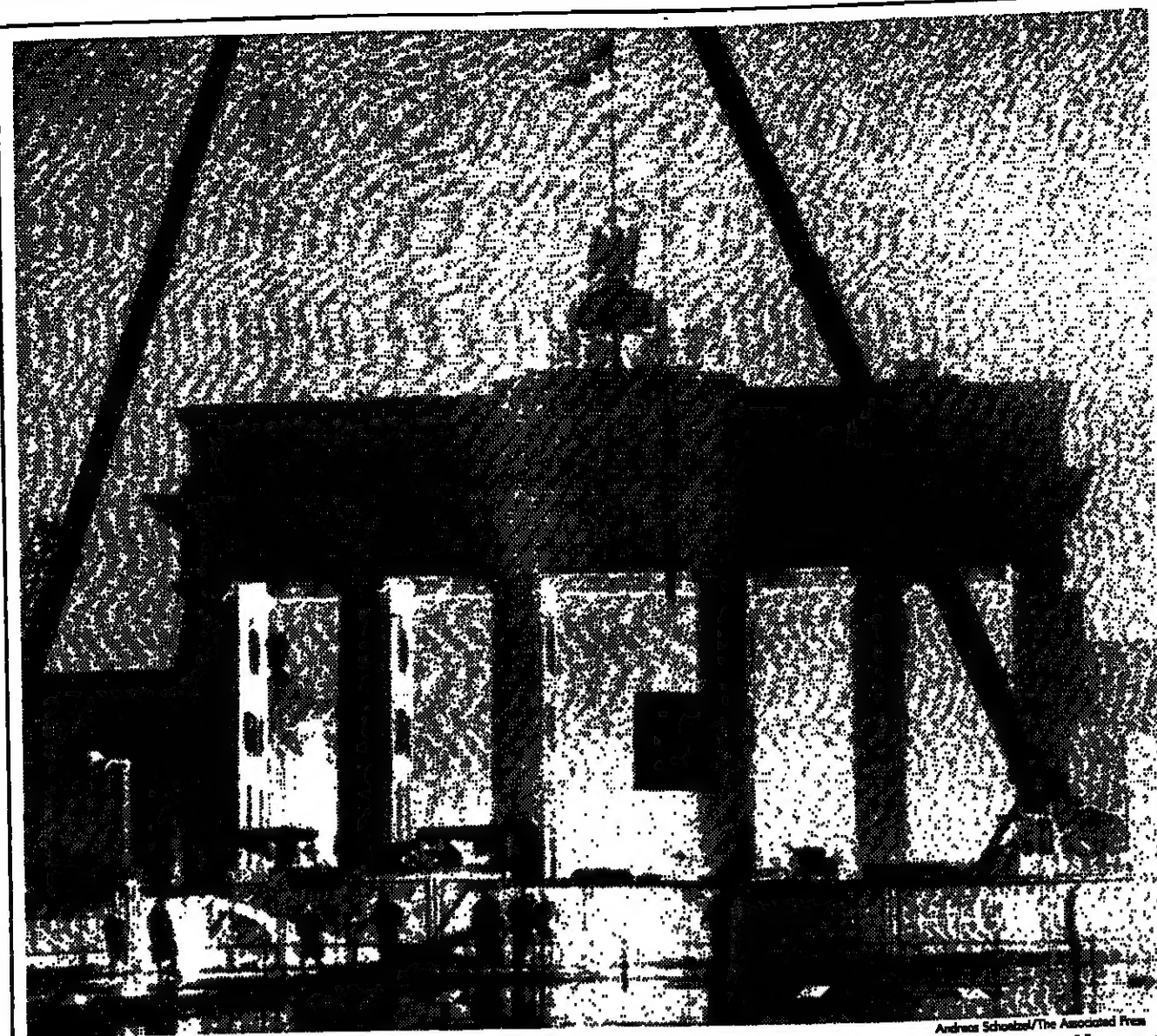
They show 84 of the 1,800-mile range missiles "in storage" south of Riga, Latvia, which the Soviet side said was also an "elimination facility," or declared site for destroying missiles. Moscow described the cruise missiles as "tested but not deployed."

The SS-20 controversy shows how the United States tried to deal with a missile never seen by reconnaissance satellites. In 1975, before the first SS-20 was built, sources said, a U.S. spy in the Soviet Union said Moscow planned five missiles for each launcher. The early information provided by the spy, who was caught and executed in 1979, guided subsequent U.S. estimates.

SS-20 deployment was cloaked in secrecy. Missile transporter vehicle and protective transport canister were never seen by the United States, which estimated the number of SS-20s in the field by counting the garages for launchers and transporters.

As the number of garages increased above U.S. projections, the CIA lowered its estimate of the "refire" SS-20 force, or capacity to reload launchers. But the Pentagon agency did not. Pentagon officials continued to insist on at least one "refire" SS-20 for every deployed missile.

The Defense Department's 1985 edition of the unclassified "Soviet Military Power" estimated that there were 400 SS-20 launchers deployed.



BERLIN WALL GETS A FACE-LIFT — East German workers fitting concrete panels on the western side of the Berlin Wall at the Brandenburg Gate on Wednesday. The concrete was replacing synthetic panels, removed because they were repeatedly set on fire by protesters in West Berlin. The work is being done at night, under guard.

# GRUMBLE: Doubts About Arms Treaty Appear in the Soviet News Media

(Continued from Page 1)

when both sides make concessions. That is how it was in preparing the treaty on medium- and short-range missiles.

He added, "At the same time, the defense capacity of our country is ensured."

Marshall Akhromyev, at pains to show that the Soviet military's interests were protected during talks in the summit conference, said Soviet negotiators had resisted a U.S. attempt to cut a deal that would allow a more lenient approach to Mr. Reagan's space-based Strategic Defense Initiative.

"The American experts were proposing to us that they would be creating an ABM system for their country," he said, referring to anti-ballistic missiles. "We came out decisively against that."

To prevent such an arrangement, he said, "we managed to have recorded in the final joint statement that both sides were obliged to observe the ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed in 1972."

In another sign of dissatisfaction about the summit meeting, an official Soviet spokesman opened the first Moscow briefing after the meeting with a staunch defense of the treaty, under which both the United States and the Soviet Union are required to eliminate all of their medium- and short-range missiles.

"It is not an easy thing to give up nuclear missiles," the official, Boris Pyadyayev, the Foreign Ministry press spokesman, said Tuesday.

"Some people believe that they are a symbol of a country's might, of its power over circumstances," he said. "Some people maintain that by giving up nuclear missiles a country loses the accessories of a great power. This is an entirely wrong assumption."

In an appearance Monday night on Soviet television, Mr. Gorbachev, too, seemed at pains to stress that the treaty was carefully weighed to avoid leaving the Soviet Union at a military disadvantage.

He also said that in preparing for the talks in Washington, the ruling Politburo discussed several times "the principled stand from which we would act there, and were once again calculating everything from the military-technical viewpoint."

During talks with U.S. congressmen last week in Washington, Mr. Gorbachev hinted that the treaty might face a debate before ratification by the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament.

In the 20-minute address, Mr. Gorbachev struck Western viewers and some Soviet ones as defensive about the treaty and his campaign for nuclear disarmament.

By stressing that the Politburo had participated in the summit preparations and that Soviet allies had approved the results, "he seemed eager to emphasize that going for the treaty was a group decision and not his alone," a Western diplomat said.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Shultz Cites Soviet Shift on Iran Arms

LONDON (Reuters) — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said Wednesday that the Soviet Union has shown a new readiness to discuss a United Nations Security Council arms embargo against Iran. But he rejected a Soviet proposal to deploy a UN naval force in the Gulf. "That's entirely premature," Mr. Shultz said at a news conference at the end of a six-day tour of North Atlantic Treaty Organization capitals. He said the Security Council should work first on an arms embargo resolution before considering a UN naval force.

Mr. Shultz confirmed a Washington Post report that Moscow was asking the United States and other Western countries to accept formation of a UN-flagged naval force to back the arms embargo against Iran. Meanwhile, Iran tightened its grip Wednesday on Gulf merchant shipping, hitting its second tanker in two days as Iraq reported three strikes by Iraqi jets off the Iranian coast. The tanker hit by Iran, the Greek vessel Ariadne, was destroyed.

## U.S. Senate Votes to Close PLO Office

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate approved on Tuesday and sent to the White House legislation that would force the Palestine Liberation Organization office in the United States to close and authorize payment of \$300 million overdue in U.S. payments to the United Nations.

The items were included in a two-year, \$9.3 billion authorization bill, which was passed by voice vote in the Senate. The House of Representatives also approved the bill Tuesday. The measure authorizes more than \$1.15 billion over two years for U.S. dues for the United Nations and 44 other international agencies, and authorizes \$300 million to pay overdue U.S. contributions to the United Nations.

One section of the bill would require the PLO to close its New York office and would make it illegal for anyone to act under the direction of the organization in the United States or to accept money from the group. The New York office opened in November 1974. A second PLO office opened in Washington in 1978, but was forced to close Dec. 6 by the State Department.

## Ceausescu Pledges Larger Meat Ration

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — The Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, faced with mounting popular unrest over food and energy shortages, promised Wednesday to increase the sparse meat ration for his 23 million people.

The announcement was made on the final day of a three-day Communist Party conference to review economic progress, but there was confusion over what the new meat supply figures actually represented.

"We are going to ensure a good supply of goods for all the population," Mr. Ceausescu told the 4,000 delegates in Bucharest's congress hall. He acknowledged that there were problems in the economy but pledged to continue his policies, particularly his rush to pay back Romania's foreign debt.

## China-Hong Kong Talks Inconclusive

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Hong Kong delegates, drafting a constitution for the territory after the transfer of power from Britain to China in 1997, criticized some Chinese proposals on Wednesday as "undemocratic."

Martin Lee, a member of the British colony's legislature, said that "after seeing some proposals concerning our future government, I fear that our political system is heading toward an undemocratic direction."

China and Hong Kong representatives, including Mr. Lee, finished five days of meetings in Guangzhou without reaching agreement on a structure for the colony's future government.

## 23d Game in Chess Match Adjourned

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The 23d game in the world chess championship between the titleholder, Garry Kasparov, and the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, was adjourned Wednesday after 40 moves.

The game is to resume Thursday. The 24-game series is tied at 11 points apiece.

GAME 23  
GRUNFELD DEFENSE

White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. e4	c5	15. Bc3	c5	29. Rf1	Qc8
2. Nf3	Nc6	16. d4	Nc6	30. Kh1	Rc7
3. Nc3	d5	17. Nxd4	exd4	31. Rb1	Kg7
4. exd5	Nxd5	18. Bc5	Rf8	32. Rcl	Bxg4
5. d4	Nxc3	19. Rcl	Rac8	33. Bc4	Rf7
6. Bxc3	g6	20. Bc2	Rf7	34. Qc3	Bc5
7. e5	Bc7	21. e4	Qc6	35. Bxa5	Rf4
8. Bc3	0-0	22. Qc4	Rc8	36. Rcl	Qc6
9. 0-0	Qc7	23. B3	Bc8	37. Bc2	Rf7
10. Bb1	b6	24. a5	Bf5	38. Qd3	Rc8
11. Qc2	Rc8	25. Qc2	Rc8	39. B3	Rf7
12. Bc4	Bc6	26. Bc4	Bf5	40. Rcl	Qc6
13. e4	Ne6	27. Qd3	Bc5		
14. d5	f5	28. Ral	Qd7		

# Nicaragua Leader Defends Military Buildup Plans

By James LeMoyné  
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua will continue to maintain a large standing army and a force of 600,000 or more men in reserve, even if it "normalizes" relations with the United States and its neighbors, according to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Ortega said he did not think such a military buildup, which he said was supported by agreements with the Soviet Union, would contradict the terms of the Central American peace plan.

Such a military force, he said, would be defensive in nature and similar to the large reserve army maintained by Switzerland.

Mr. Ortega spoke in Spanish in the interview, replying to criticisms of Sandinist activities that were made last week in Washington by Major Roger Miranda Bengoechea, a senior Nicaraguan Defense Ministry official who defected to the United States.

Major Miranda asserted that the Soviet Union intended to increase arms shipments to Nicaragua. He defected in October.

Mr. Ortega said that Nicaragua has the right to defend itself because it feels threatened by the United States.

He said that while Washington has armed a rebel army and sent F-5 jet fighters to Honduras, it contends that Nicaragua does not have the right to receive jet fighters to defend itself.

However, Mr. Ortega added that "we are willing to discuss limits on weapons and men in the armed forces" if the United States "stops its aggression" against Nicaragua.

"We will probably have a 60,000 to 80,000-man army, but the whole people will always be a reserve force," Mr. Ortega said.

He said Nicaragua would always maintain a trained and armed military reserve of several hundred thousand men, even if it successfully negotiated a bilateral security pact with the United States.

Mr. Ortega added that in part this was because Nicaragua does not have confidence in U.S. intentions.

Major Miranda's assertions were made public in Washington as the Reagan administration sought new aid from Congress for the rebels, known as contras. Mr. Ortega accused the administration of using the assertions to sway opinion in Congress in favor of the aid.

Major Miranda was an aide to Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the brother of the Nicaraguan president. When the major defected, he brought documents showing agreements between Managua and Moscow to continue a major military buildup in Nicaragua until 1995.

He said the agreements were worked out between Nicaraguan, Cuban and Soviet planners to support the creation of an 80,000-man army and a 420,000-man militia in Nicaragua, as well as to send a squadron of Soviet MiG-21 jet fighters to Nicaragua.

Major Miranda also said that several high Sandinist officials have large private bank accounts abroad, and that the Nicaraguan government supports Salvadoran and Guatemalan leftist guerrillas.

Mr. Ortega dismissed on Tuesday most of Major Miranda's assertions.

# Sharon Defies Criticism, Will Reside In Jerusalem's Tense Moslem Quarter

Los Angeles Times Service

JERUSALEM — Ariel Sharon, a rightist member of the Israeli cabinet, has moved with much fanfare into a rented apartment in the tense and crowded Moslem quarter of the walled Old City.

Defying warnings that he might worsen Arab-Jewish frictions, Mr. Sharon marked the occasion with a Hanukkah housewarming party on Tuesday attended by, among others, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. One official who chose to stay away was Mayor Teddy Kollek, who has criticized Jewish settlement in the Moslem quarter as provocative and damaging to his hope of encouraging co-existence in Jerusalem.

A small Arab protest demonstration was quickly broken up by the police. Merchants in predominantly Arab East Jerusalem, where the Old City is situated, said their stores in protest on both Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Sharon, who is now minister of trade and industry, is expected to use the apartment only when in Jerusalem overnight on government business. The former defense minister, who masterminded the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, is particularly detested by many Arabs.

In the Moslem Quarter of the Old City are about 17,000 Arabs and 300 strictly religious Jews who have moved back into houses that were Jewish property in the 1920s and '30s.

# Honduras Plans Crocodile Farms

Reuters

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The government is planning to establish crocodile farms to export the meat as a delicacy and sell the skins to make handbags and belts, the presidential office has announced.

Honduras has an experimental crocodile farm near the northern port of Trujillo and the commercial farms announced Tuesday are planned for several swampy areas along the Caribbean coast.

Honduras, seeking to expand its exports from the traditional base of bananas and coffee, also is considering farms for animals ranging from iguanas to parrots, the government said.

# From Poland, Signs Reform Will Proceed

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Poland's Communist leadership has signaled its intention to move ahead with a moderate version of its reform program by announcing steep food price increases for 1988, approving a platform for political liberalization and promoting a leading party liberal to the ruling Politburo.

After failing to win a majority vote in a national referendum on the reform Nov. 29, the authorities announced on Tuesday plans for a 40-percent increase in basic food prices in 1988, well below the 110 percent planned before the plebiscite but still more than double the increases pushed through this year.

At the same time, a key meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party elevated Mieczyslaw Rakowski to the Politburo, restoring to prominence an activist who symbolized the party's liberal wing in the 1970s.

A former editor of the influential weekly *Polityka*, Mr. Rakowski was the chief government negotiator with the Solidarity trade union in 1980 and 1981.

Speaking Tuesday at the close of the Central Committee meeting, the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said that the party had "confirmed the further democratization" of Poland.

General Jaruzelski added that the Politburo had been authorized to draw up a timetable for implementing specific political reforms.

Among the steps approved by the Central Committee are changes in electoral law to allow more opposition candidates, devolution of some central government powers to the local authorities, the legalization of moderate opposition groups in the form of debating clubs, and the creation of a second chamber of parliament.

However, a shake-up of senior party officials that had been anticipated did not take place, and even Mr. Rakowski's advance fell short of the promotion to chief of ideology that his supporters had hoped for.

Polish analysts said the decisions appeared to represent an overall shift for reformers within the party. But they added that the Central Committee's actions indicated that General Jaruzelski continued to face conservative resistance within the party.

Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner said at the meeting that the leadership now faced the question of whether it could pursue the reforms consistently or would "agree to a weakening of them that could push us into inactivity and stagnation."

General Jaruzelski said the government would continue and broaden the practice of referendums, holding them on the local as well as national level.

Mr. Messner, who outlined the government's economic plans for 1988, said that while food prices would go up about 40 percent, overall price increases would average 27 percent. He indicated that the authorities would seek to keep increases in incomes at the level of overall inflation and thus well below food prices.

Although drastically modified, the price and income plan still is the toughest the government has tried to implement since 1982.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## France's Domestic Airline Is Struck

PARIS (AP) — Pilots, navigators and mechanics at Air Inter began a two-day strike Wednesday, forcing cancellations of many of the French domestic carrier's flights.

Air Inter said the strike forced cancellation of 11 of 44 flights scheduled Wednesday morning. It said it was trying to arrange charters and other substitutions, and did not know how severely Thursday's lineup would be affected. Most strikers are opposed to plans to introduce the Airbus A-320 with two pilots rather than the three used on other models.

# Los Angeles Airport to Close Runway

WASHINGTON (WP) — Officials at Los Angeles International Airport plan to close one of four main runways beginning next month for four to six months while it is rebuilt, creating the prospect of bounding flight delays there.

The Los Angeles airport is so heavily used that the runway closure and subsequent delays could have a ripple effect and clog air traffic all over the United States. It has about 1,650 takeoffs and landings every day. Most of the anticipated delays would be in arrivals.

Athens taxi drivers started a 48-hour strike on Wednesday, protesting against a government measure to cut the number of taxis operating in the center of Athens by half to reduce air pollution in the capital. There are about 15,000 taxis in Athens, and most run on diesel fuel. (Reuters)

Striking Air Canada workers will go back to work immediately, an airline spokesman said Wednesday after the company reached a tentative agreement on pay and pension demands. The spokesman said it would take two to three days to resume full operations. (AP)

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Gary Hart, center, and his wife, Lee, campaigning Wednesday at a plant in New Hampshire.

## Hart Says He Won't Spend Life in Apology

New York Times Service

BOSTON — Gary Hart, discussing Wednesday how he will treat the issue that dogged him before his withdrawal from the presidential race, said he would not dwell on personal issues in his new campaign nor would he apologize "for the rest of my life."

"I wasn't driven from the race," Mr. Hart said on a television interview program. "I could have stayed in the race if I wanted to, just as I'm re-entering now."

Mr. Hart said on the ABC News program "Nightline" that he had chosen to withdraw to protect his family, and because he could not deliver his position on issues while responding to questions about his personal life. He cannot do so now either, he said, and so will not dwell on personal issues.

"I made a mistake, I have paid for it dearly this year, and I suppose one way or another I'll pay for it for the rest of my life," he said. "If there are those in this country who wish to hang me for that, I suppose they'll continue to do it. But they better be prepared to hang an awful lot of other people in public life."

The former senator from Colorado dropped out of the race for the Democratic presidential nomination May 8 after his relationship with a Miami model, Donna Rice, was made public.

On Tuesday, in a move that stunned the U.S. political world, he suddenly announced he was getting back into the campaign and would register for the New Hampshire primary election in February.

Asked how he would respond to voters who felt his conduct set a poor moral example, he said:

"I could be flip and say that I'd like to have the votes of the people in this country who've made a mistake. I've confessed to that mistake. I did so on national television. I've revealed more about my personal life than I think virtually any modern leader has done. I've apologized publicly. I don't intend to continue to do that for the rest of my life."

He suggested he might be willing to settle for less than the presidential nomination. His "baseline," he said, is having some influence on the positions in the Democratic Party platform.

**Not Surprised by Poll**  
In New Hampshire, Mr. Hart campaigned Wednesday at a factory gate, saying he was not surprised by his showing overnight Tuesday in a poll but ready to con-

**Earthquake Rocks Turkey**

United Press International  
EGIRDIR, Turkey — Medium strong tremors rocked this central Anatolian township on Wednesday, causing cracks in the walls of houses but no casualties, the Anatolian News Agency reported.

code his quest might be hopeless. The Associated Press reported from Nashville.

Voter surveys taken after Mr. Hart re-entered the race put him ahead of the six other Democratic presidential candidates but also indicated high negative feelings toward him.

"I'm not surprised by that," he said.

In an "instant" poll of 298 registered Democrats conducted for USA Today and Cable News Network, Mr. Hart was the presidential choice of 29 percent. But professional pollsters say this type of survey is often misleading.

In a poll of New Hampshire voters, 53 percent of the respondents said Mr. Hart should not have re-entered the race.

Miss Rice was not available for comment. Her mother, Miriam Rice of Irmo, South Carolina, said in a telephone conversation that

neither she nor her daughter wanted to discuss Mr. Hart's decision. She said her daughter, who moved from Miami to Los Angeles to pursue an acting career several months ago, was doing "O.K. I guess."

Benjamin Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, was quoted in his newspaper Wednesday as saying The Post would not publish the name of another woman with whom, according to the newspaper, Mr. Hart had a liaison.

**Federal Funds Possible**  
Charles R. Babcock of The Washington Post reported earlier.

It is likely that Mr. Hart can qualify for more than \$1 million in federal matching funds if he resubmits his documentation, officials of the Federal Election Commission said in Washington.

The commission ruled in June that Mr. Hart was not eligible for matching funds because he was no

longer an active candidate when his campaign committee applied for the financing May 18.

Fred Eiland, a commission spokesman, said Tuesday that "since Hart was declared ineligible, the only way for him to go is to file again for eligibility." To qualify, a candidate must prove that he has received at least \$5,000 in donations of \$250 or less from 20 states.

Mr. Hart could simply ask that the May 18 list be reconsidered. Mr. Eiland said, but whether that would be accepted is "up to the commission," he added.

Mr. Hart's campaign committee, Friends of Gary Hart-1988 Inc., has continued to file reports with the commission. As of Sept. 30, it showed \$53,625 in debt and \$101,569 in cash. Most of the cash was tied up in a court case in Denver brought by creditors from his 1984 campaign.

Mr. Eiland said commission records showed Mr. Hart's 1984 campaign committee still owing \$1.1 million. Mr. Hart's 1988 committee had asked the commission whether he could use matching funds from this race to pay off the 1984 debts. Mr. Eiland said the issue was deemed moot when Mr. Hart was declared ineligible for the public funds last summer.

## Contra Aid Plan Includes Ban on Arms Drops by CIA

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congressional negotiators are assembling a \$5 million to \$6 million compromise package of new "humanitarian" aid to the Nicaraguan rebels that would bar the CIA from delivering weapons to the guerrillas, according to sources on Capitol Hill.

The aid could only be used to purchase food, clothing, medical supplies and other nonlethal supplies for the U.S.-backed rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government, the sources said.

It is designed to keep the rebels in business for a two-month period beginning Thursday, when current aid technically expires, and would set up a showdown in Congress in late February, when the Reagan administration would be required to submit its planned \$270 million military aid request.

The Central Intelligence Agency, which has been making airdrops of supplies, including weapons, to the rebels, known as contras, would still be permitted to make humanitarian deliveries, the sources said late Tuesday.

In addition, the White House would be required to report to Congress on its efforts to assist the stalled peace process.

"Our interests remain the same — to buttress the peace process," said Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is one of the congressional negotiators.

The House, Mr. Obey said, will not accept any provision such as one in the Senate bill that permits delivery of military aid along with new humanitarian supplies.

The Pentagon announced Tuesday that the United States had begun delivering supersonic F-5 jets

fighters to Honduras, and the administration dismissed Democratic complaints that it was setting the stage for a new arms buildup in Central America.

The Pentagon, in a written statement, said that the first two of 12 F-5 fighters purchased by Honduras were being flown to the Central American nation "in response to a longstanding request" to "maintain Honduras' traditional military capability."

The remaining 10 jets purchased by Honduras are to be delivered in phases, with the final shipment set for April 1989, the Pentagon said.

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## Kennedy's Confirmation Advancing

By Al Kamen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Judge Anthony M. Kennedy has ended his testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee to the praise of both Republican and Democratic leaders, and with his confirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court virtually assured.

"I don't believe you are in any trouble," Robert C. Byrd, the Democrat of West Virginia who is the Senate majority leader, told the federal appeals judge from California on Tuesday. "I'm inclined to vote for you barring any unforeseen happenings."

Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware and chairman of the committee, said Judge Kennedy "did not have any ideological beliefs" in his "back pocket" and that he is "an extremely honorable and open-minded" judge.

Their comments were in keeping with the subdued 12-hour questioning of Judge Kennedy. The proceedings were in sharp contrast to the more than 30 hours of often contentious questioning of Judge Robert H. Bork, President Ronald Reagan's first nominee for the vacant court seat, before the committee rejected his nomination. The seat was vacated when Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. retired last summer.

### DEATH NOTICE

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER WALLACE, long time resident of France and grandson of U.S. Ambassador to France, Hugh Campbell Wallace died Dec. 14 at Melville, his home in Rouze-Boussey, in the Touraine, after a long illness. He was 83. Mr. Wallace, an author of children's books and a translator, was born in Tacoma, Washington and was an alumnus of St. Marks School and Yale University. He was a great grandson of U.S. Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller. He became a permanent resident of France in 1952 after serving as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army during W.W.II. He trained French pilots. He was at various times a professional photographer and restaurateur as well as a writer. Survivors include his wife, Louise Elliott Wallace, daughter Annelise Wallace, son Melville Weston Fuller Wallace and daughter Patterson Wallace and brother, Hugh Campbell Wallace. Services will be on Thursday, December 17 at 10 a.m. at the Crematorium de Villemeuse, Cimetière Joubert, rue Marcel Sembat, 93430 Seine Saint-Denis.

In two days of hearings, only Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, Republican of New Hampshire, expressed strong reservations. Both Republicans and Democrats questioned the judge as if his confirmation were a foregone conclusion.

Contributing to the laudatory atmosphere was a letter released by the committee from an American Bar Association panel explaining its unanimous decision to give Judge Kennedy its highest rating.

The hearings are expected to conclude Thursday, but a vote on the nomination will not be taken until after the Senate returns from its holiday recess in late January.

Throughout his appearance before the committee, Judge Kennedy

insisted that he was not a rigid ideologue, a characterization that was often voiced about Judge Bork.

Instead, Judge Kennedy portrayed himself as a pragmatist.

"I do not offer myself as someone with a complete cosmology of the constitution," he said. "I do not have a unitary theory of interpretation."

He said he was still in search of "the correct balance in constitutional interpretation."

Although he answered most questions, Judge Kennedy declined to voice a general view about some of the most controversial issues before the court, including affirmative action and the right to privacy.

Asked specifically whether there was, as the court said in 1965, a "marital right to privacy" protected by the constitution, Judge Kennedy said, "Yes."

He said he had deep reservations about the past court rulings in criminal law, which he said had sparked a "revolution" in that area. But he stopped far short of Attorney General Edwin Meese Jr.'s call to overturn some of those rulings, especially the 1966 ruling requiring police to warn suspects of their constitutional rights to remain silent and have a lawyer present during questioning.

On Tuesday, Judge Kennedy said the 1966 decision was a "sweeping, sweeping rule."

## Haiti Leader Disavows Link to Unrest

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, the head of the provisional government, has disavowed all responsibility for the violence that disrupted presidential elections two weeks ago and disparaged the Roman Catholic Church, political leaders and civilian organizers of the elections.

In an interview published Tuesday in a French newspaper, General Namphy referred to the competing political forces in Haiti as a "basket of crabs" and asserted that "foreign countries" had "financed the disorder here."

Except for a formal communiqué, the remarks in the left-of-center French daily Liberation were the first by the general on the election aborted Nov. 29. At least 34 people were killed at polling places on election day by gunmen in civilian clothes and soldiers.

In the interview, which was conducted Friday at his house near the capital, General Namphy seemed to confirm the widespread suspicion that regardless of who wins in the second attempt at elections, which he has scheduled for Jan. 17, the army will remain dominant.

"The armed forces will guarantee in the future the setting up of the pedestal for democracy," said General Namphy, 55. "That is why for three years we will assume the position of commander in chief of

the armed forces as the constitution provides."

The general, who already was de facto commander of the armed forces, gave no explanation when he convened a ceremony last month to formally name himself commander in chief.

Many Haitians said they believed the intent of the constitution was to give a newly elected civilian president the authority to choose his chief army officer. Many said that by taking action as head of the provisional government, General Namphy was presenting an insuperable challenge to the next chief of state.

The general accused the nine-member civilian council that organized the elections of responsibility for the violence that forced the halting of the elections, partly because, in keeping with the constitution, the council had rejected the presidential candidacies of 12 former associates of the Duvalier dictators. The Duvalier family, first François and then his son, Jean-Claude, had ruled Haiti since 1957 until Jean-Claude fled into exile in February 1986.

These candidates "reacted," General Namphy said, "and everyone pretends to be astonished and blames the army. It is too easy."

He said that "foreign countries" financed and supported electoral tricks and schemes "by the council and that 'foreign countries' had

urged through the council 'to designate the president of Haiti.'

At one point he asked rhetorically, "What did Haiti do to the United States to deserve this?"

The United States took the lead, among several countries including Canada and France, in supporting the elections and provided more than \$10 million in financial help.

General Namphy accused the Roman Catholic Church in Haiti, which had encouraged broad participation in the election, of "meddling with politics" and said that although "I am a Catholic, I no longer respect priests."

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# Herald Tribune

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## Sins Against the Summit

Among the best ways to sabotage the frail process of Soviet-American summitry is for participants to say one thing in private and another in public. Another good way is to pass over tough subjects in private and then explode them publicly. With Mikhail Gorbachev's jet stream barely dissipated, President Reagan has done both.

According to administration officials, Mr. Reagan has misrepresented his conversations with the general secretary on Afghanistan and their understandings on "star wars." And by all accounts he failed to raise with the Soviet leader information about purported new Soviet military aid to Nicaragua — only then to have the charges made in print last Sunday.

Mr. Reagan or Secretary of State George Shultz might well clarify these seeming errors of commission and omission before last week's solid successes are infected and the trust necessary for next year's summit is undermined. If Mr. Gorbachev has been planning to increase arms supplies to the Sandinistas, he, too, has some explaining to do.

On Afghanistan, Mr. Reagan publicly rejected the idea of ending U.S. aid to the rebels if Moscow withdrew its troops in less than a year. Just such a bargain has been at the heart of yearlong negotiations under United Nations auspices. Administration officials reaffirmed the American commitment to the bargain both at the summit and at a later press briefing. But Mr. Reagan's last words on the subject were: "I don't think we could do anything of that kind."

On star wars, the two sides agreed to ambiguous language about aiding by the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Both sides wanted the summit meeting to succeed and to make progress on reducing long-range offensive arms, so they agreed to sidestep

the issue. But when Mr. Reagan was asked whether the matter had been postponed, he said no, it had been resolved: "We have agreed that we are going forward with whatever is necessary" on star wars. This forced Mr. Gorbachev to reassert his standard position that no agreement on cutting offensive arms could be made without one restricting testing of defensive systems.

It is conceivable that the two men are playing a game in which each is permitted to say anything at all in public, regardless of the private reality. Mr. Reagan claimed as much on Tuesday. But officials on both sides insist that failure to settle defenses could still prevent accord on offenses.

The Nicaraguan story is more perplexing. Before the summit meeting, a high-level Sandinista defector told U.S. officials of plans for new Soviet aid to double the Nicaraguan army to 600,000. At the summit, the leaders are said to have discussed Nicaragua for only a few seconds. Mr. Gorbachev reportedly said he would cut off Soviet weapons if the current peace initiative succeeds.

But Mr. Reagan breathed not one word about the defector's information. Instead, for reasons that remain unclear, the State Department waited for the meetings to end and then let the defector brief the press privately. The story was printed after its substance was revealed in a speech by a Sandinista leader. Perhaps the administration wished to keep the issue from tainting the aura of success at the summit. Afterward, it struck up the band for new aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The summit brought achievements. But the subsequent carelessness, or ignorance, or political gamesmanship, imperils those tangible gains and future hopes.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Same Old Hart Again

Gary Hart got back into the Democratic race on Tuesday seeming neither to remember nor to be especially interested in the reasons why he had left. It was not so much that anything had happened since then as that he had merely changed his mind. Here he was again, addressing the voters in New Hampshire. It was that simple.

His message was the same. Boiled down, it was this: He knows himself to be uniquely well qualified to be president. He believes that his opinions about what should be done are invaluable and that it was a shame none of the other candidates promoted them in his absence. So here he is. In perfect Nixon pitch, he said of his assembled family: "We are together on this decision because we love this country and because we are not quitters."

Mr. Hart made many references to the American people and his faith in them and to how he was trusting them to decide what should happen now. Yet for all those repeated bows to the popular will, there was something elitist and even patronizing in his words. If elected, he said, he would like this for his epitaph: "He educated the people."

The people may not need such education. They have already taught the candidate a thing or two themselves. One is that they get plenty more when a politician lies to them or systematically puts them on about who he is and what his personal values are and how he thinks about and deals with other people. Another is that they may be politically a little flustered, being turned on by a candidate one day and turned off by him the next, but they are not easy marks. Gary Hart has risen spectacularly in the polls — by 10 points a day at one time in 1984 — and plummeted just as fast. He has reason

to know that the voters may want what they think of as leadership but that they do not necessarily regard themselves as just so many tenth-graders awaiting instruction.

Clearly, Gary Hart had never quite made up his mind to get out of the race and never entirely resolved what had happened to him. Although he speaks of having made mistakes, all along he has continued to move resolutely on the press's intrusions upon the private lives of public officials. In this he is not alone. There has been a lot of meanness expressed about the media's pursuit of the story of Mr. Hart's womanizing, and some people think the whole thing was an outrage or an irrelevance or both. We think it was neither. Mr. Hart presented himself in his campaign not just as the bearer of certain ideas; he suggested, as part of his argument as to why he should be president, that he held a familiar cluster of values as well. Exposing the falsity of these was well within the realm of legitimate campaign reporting.

We happen to think that some — not all, but some — of the ideas Gary Hart keeps talking about are pretty good: not perhaps as momentous or original as he would have you think, but pretty good. And we think, too, as he does, that they are worth talking about. But he is not the only candidate equipped or inclined to do so — nor are position papers really an antidote or an answer to the trouble Mr. Hart got in last spring. We expect that, if he can, he still has to address directly and plausibly those questions having to do with his behavior and his candor with the public, before he can hope to get anywhere. This the newly reinstated candidate most emphatically did not do on Tuesday.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Israeli Options for Gaza

The easiest option for the Israeli government is to leave the situation as it is and continue to operate, in the occupied territories, a system which is akin to apartheid in creating a large group without political representation. Yet this policy makes it easier for demagogues and religious fundamentalists to exploit young people and provoke the Israelis into excesses. It should be remembered, though, that these excesses are mild in comparison with the way that mobs are dealt with in Arab countries.

A second option, favored by Israel's far right, is a policy of mass expulsion.

A third — interim — option would be for the Israelis to take up the suggestion of Shimon Peres to hold an international conference on the Palestinian problem — an idea strongly backed by Britain. It must be hoped that the current violence will strengthen rather than deter Mr. Peres's many supporters in Israel in their belief that it is time to seek an accommodation on the problem of the Palestinians.

— The Times (London)

About 40 percent of the area is home to 2,200 Israeli settlers. Cramped into the remaining space are 650,000 Palestinian Arabs, making the Gaza Strip among the most densely populated sites on Earth. More than half of Gaza's population is under age 20 and has known only Israeli rule. That rule, never quietly accepted, is again being violently protested. Israel's response has been an excess of force that the U.S. and other governments have rightfully condemned.

Just what has led the outburst of anti-

Israel rock-throwing and tire-burning is not clear. Some see it as an eruption of frustration following the recent Arab summit meeting in Amman, where indifference to and even boredom with the Palestinian cause was the order of the day. Others suggest that the Gazans have been inspired by the feat of a guerrilla from Lebanon who used a hang glider to carry out a destructive attack on an army camp in northern Israel. Whatever their motivation, young Palestinians have shown that they are willing to risk their lives in confrontations with armed occupiers.

Israel's coalition government is typically divided about what to do. This assures that the status quo will continue. What will undoubtedly also go on is the seething discontent of young Arabs who see a future without hope or dignity. Ze'ev Schiff, the respected military correspondent of the newspaper Haaretz, wrote this week that "the day will come when we will beg someone to take the Gaza Strip and all of its problems away from us." In the meantime some Israelis, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, cling to the notion that, given enough time and enough pressure, the Arabs living under occupation will become passive, cooperative and accepting of their fate. The experience of 20 years should long since have exposed that fallacy.

— The Los Angeles Times

For Mr. Shamir, the current agitation is a passing phenomenon fanned by PLO activists who strive by any means to poison relations between Jews and Arabs. For other experts, the outbreak of violence is a direct result of the Arab summit conference.

— René Bauduc in Le Figaro (Paris)

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## Gorbachev Didn't Lure Americans

By David S. Broder

PENN HILLS, Pennsylvania — Once again the voters have figured out a paradox that puzzles the "experts" on the Potomac. While Washington is divided between those who think that Mikhail Gorbachev is a dynamic leader who has opened the door to disarmament and those who believe that he has made President Reagan his dupe, everyday Americans are taking a far more commonsense view of last week's summit.

Voters in this middle-class Pittsburgh suburb are glad to see the superpowers talking and finding ways to eliminate even a few of their weapons of mass destruction. But they need a lot more tangible proof before they will believe that the Communist leopard has changed its spots.

Two days of post-summit interviewing in a ticket-splitting precinct here reveals a fascinating paradox: The more successful Mr. Gorbachev has been in presenting himself as a television-conscious, public relations-savvy, modern-day politician, the more he runs into the same credibility problems that American candidates face from a skeptical, even cynical public.

"It's nice he came over," said Dominic Manfredi, a 57-year-old machanic. "Maybe we can get along a little better. But basically we don't trust them and they don't trust us."

Down the street, Thomas Kelly, a retired Westinghouse worker, also has his doubts. "Gorbachev comes across as a pretty nice fellow," he said, "but the people behind him are the same



old regime. Russia's had a plan for a long, long time to get our missiles out of Europe and keep all their divisions in East Germany and Poland so they'll have the upper hand."

That tone of wariness was expressed also by some of the baby-boomers whose political outlook was shaped more by Vietnam than by the Berlin airlift. Parole officer David Flick, 39, said he thought the summit was "brilliant public relations on both sides" but "didn't really do anything to change the balance of power."

"With Gorbachev," said Mr. Flick's wife, Gloria, a hospital clerk, "there's more possibility of cooperation, but I don't feel the world is any safer."

One reason for statements like hers is that Americans have come to see

that communism is not the only, or perhaps the greatest, danger in the world. As American tourists and businessmen travel to one Communist super-state, China, and as relations warm with the other, Russia, Third World violence and terrorism, along with conflicts in such historically volatile trouble spots as the Middle East and the Gulf region, have become the center of concern. Washington Post reporter Haynes Johnson found that shift in pre-summit interviews in Mason City, Iowa. Its former mayor, Republican Thomas E. Jolas, said: "There's a different force at work in the world today, and that force is radicalism. It bothers people a lot more than the threat of communism. The Russians are not as radical as the radicals we see... I'm talking about people like Khomeini and terrorism. That's a real threat to order."

The same thing could be heard here. "I think Iran and the Gulf are a potential disaster for us," said Edwin Hoover, who helps arrange financing for leases of heavy industrial equipment. "It's a lucky break for us the Russians don't want to get involved that much."

Historians will note the irony in the fact that after seven years of intensive military buildup aimed at countering the perceived Soviet threat, Americans

no longer see the Russians as the greatest danger. As Mr. Flick put it, "If we ever get into a war, it won't be with Russia. It will be another Vietnam or Afghanistan. That's the only kind of war there will be. No one is going to use nuclear weapons."

Whatever doubts remain about Mr. Gorbachev's motives, this summit and the prospect of another one next year have helped rescue Mr. Reagan's presidency from incipient lame-duckism. The post-summit Washington Post-ABC News poll showed approval ratings for Mr. Reagan up.

For now at least, the summit has largely eclipsed the embarrassment of the Iran-contra affair, which dominated news coverage of the White House for nine of the last 13 months.

Responding to a question, Gloria Flick said that the arms sales to the ayatollah had lowered her estimation of Mr. Reagan. "He looked so foolish," she said, "and it was obvious he wasn't telling the truth."

"But after the summit," her husband interjected, "who the hell is going to remember that?" The way for a politician to recover from a setback is to erase it from public consciousness. That was the Christmas gift Mr. Gorbachev left behind for Mr. Reagan.

The Washington Post

## Normal People Know What's Going On

GLOOMY oracles of the night think the great unwashed have been seduced by the Moscow slicker. Polls show the opposite. Most Americans see Mikhail Gorbachev as a PR virtuoso, wholly dedicated to his country and system. Far from trusting him with their best china, they expect him to feather his and the Soviet nest, but are cautiously optimistic that his domestic problems may offer an opening to better relations. Without giving away the store, they see no harm in his doing so. One insider in Washington thinks history dances like a jumping jack. Don't fret about the American people, you trembling troubadours of the radical right. Normal people understand what is happening with far more clarity and common sense than you do.

— Syndicated columnist Jim Fain

## The Third World Debt Crisis Hasn't Gone Away

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Two events snap attention back to the Third World debt crisis: Mexico has had to devalue the peso by 22 percent, and the Bank of Boston has decided to write off — not merely add to its losses — \$200 million of its Third World debt.

It is the first time since the debt crisis began in 1982 that a major U.S. bank has charged off some debt. Now that the Bank of Boston has done it, other regional banks, and perhaps one of the big money-center banks, may follow suit.

The Bank of Boston also said it was establishing a \$430 million reserve for possible losses on its remaining \$800 million in Third World loans, which are mostly by Latin America. The decision by the Boston bank's president, Ira Stepanian, to write off a substantial part of the debt may help end the nonsensical effort by banks to pump money into Latin American countries to enable them to pay interest on old loans. That falsely makes the banks' old loans look good. But by cooking the books that way, the banks allow the total amount of debt to get larger and larger, ever more difficult to pay off. That has been the underlying weakness of the Baker plan initiated by the U.S. Treasury secretary two years ago at the IMF-World Bank meeting in Seoul.

In a paper not yet published, economists Norman A. Bailey and Alfred J. Watkins observe that until a few weeks ago the financial community was singing the praises of Mexico. Its finan-

cial reserves were said to be growing and it was showing a positive balance of payments. But that accounting was deceptive. Almost all of the progress thus displayed was at the expense of domestic economic growth. The Mexicans understood the phony nature of the numbers. The price for servicing debt was to allow the painfully limited Mexican standard of living to slide further. Hence the peso panic and ultimate devaluation.

The U.S. banking community and some U.S. political leaders have regularly promised solutions to the debt problem that were never there. Soon after the first Mexican crisis, Mexico was hailed as a big success story. Then Brazil became the model debtor, only to plunge into an economic morass and a moratorium on debt payments announced last spring. There is an open question as to whether Brazil will resume interest payments next year.

Insiders say that Argentina is likely to declare a moratorium on most of its \$35 billion debt in the next few months, which might accelerate more write-offs like the Bank of Boston's. Robert Hamrin of Van Dyk Associates quotes an analyst as saying: "If Argentina doesn't make its payments, it will be because it can't. If Brazil doesn't, it will be because it won't."

The situation cries out for strong leadership from some national or international authority.

The Bank of Boston's action, and the economic crisis in Mexico, Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America, make it abundantly clear that a large portion of the debt owed by developing countries is worthless. European and Japanese banks have been willing to recognize this fact earlier.

Senator Bill Bradley has long argued that piling more debt on the Third World borrowers is hardly the answer. He warns that disaster lies ahead if Latin governments continue to try to generate trade surpluses while imposing austerity at home, in order to get the cash to help pay off debt.

Mr. Bradley asked recently how Mexico could accommodate a projected 50 percent increase in its work force in the next decade without huge internal investment. "But how can it invest while paying foreign creditors 7 percent of its GNP? Absent more investment and less debt service, the result is sure to be mass unemployment, social and political turmoil, and an enormous wave of illegal immigration to the United States."

And the trade surpluses that the debtor countries are trying to create, at the expense of growth, are mirrored by the U.S. trade deficit. At some point, to restore its own solvency, the United States will have to wipe out its trade deficit. There are no visible signs that leading policy makers are preparing for the problems the global community will face when the U.S. trade deficit no longer absorbs surplus production.

The Washington Post

## Press: Free Editors Could Fight Soviet Stagnation

By I. F. Stone

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev opened his talk with American intellectuals by calling them "the years" of society. It was a charming chuck under the chin, but a provocative simile. They should have caught him up on it. Without yeast, indigestible dough cannot become bread. If the yeast is suppressed, the society stagnates. So, tell us, how much glasnost will you allow in the Soviet Union?

He began the meeting with a long, rambling speech. His sentiments were wholesome though platitudinous, and left little time for questions. The television cameras were turned to the wall before any could be asked, and the press was excluded. But "some of the guests" told The Washington Post that no one asked "a contentious question."

Soviet leaders, including Stalin,

have always wooed Western intellectuals and nonconformists while giving their own the back of the hand, but put it mildly, Mr. Gorbachev's glasnost has aroused new hope. But how much freedom will it allow?

Questions begin with the dissident journal called Glasnost, edited by brave men who recently were released from prison. They are truly the yeast Soviet society needs. Yet the journal lives in a legal limbo. It is famous in the West but reaches only a handful in the East — almost as if it were a journalistic Potemkin Village, a variant of the fake town that czarist apparatchiks built to deceive Catherine the Great about the real condition of her miserable peasants.

The freedom permitted to Glasnost is minimal. It is allowed access to

neither a printing press nor a Xerox machine or a desktop computer. It is published with carbon paper and a typewriter. That is not exactly high tech.

Stalin boasted in 1936 that his constitution upstaged Western bills of rights by granting not only freedom of the press but also free access to printing facilities for any citizen who wished to exercise it. This proved one of the old humorist's cruellest jokes. The Brezhnev constitution also guarantees a free press. Will this provision finally be put into effect?

In the meantime, will the secret police please stop harassing those who distribute the pitifully few carbon copies of Glasnost?

Mr. Gorbachev has stressed the importance of re-studying Marxist and Soviet history for reformist inspiration. There is no better place to start than with stale dogmas that choke off a free press. There is a new Soviet history commission at work. Will it have full access to Soviet archives? There may be refreshing secrets in them. The archives have too long been shut off by security clearances and "need to know" devices.

Let us recall that Karl Marx began his career as a crusading editor. His attacks on Prussian censorship would make salutary reading now in the Soviet Union.

For 10 years Marx earned a living and enjoyed free expression as London correspondent of the liberal New York Tribune. Nowhere did Marx or Friedrich Engels ever suggest that their ideal society would not allow freedom of expression for opinion and the arts. The dictatorship of the proletariat was to be a temporary expedient; the ultimate goal was a "withering away of the state" in a fully free society.

Many Bolsheviks were shot when, after taking power, Lenin wiped out freedom of the press, even for faithful fellow travelers like Maxim Gorky. The full extent of party opposition on this issue is still hidden in the archives.

Lenin's excuse lay in the necessities imposed on a besieged regime. Censorship was not imposed as a perma-

nent feature of a better society. Lenin, in a Zurich speech in 1917 before returning from exile to Russia, spoke lyrically about freedom of the press that had blossomed for the first time in Russian history during the revolution of 1905. He did not sneer at this as "bourgeois liberalism."

The basic question for Mr. Gorbachev stems from Moscow's own secular theology: dialectical materialism. It goes back through Hegel to Heraclitus. It says that all things develop by the unending clash and resolution of opposing forces and ideas. The term "dialectic" comes from the Greek for "debate." How can you have dialectic, Mr. General Secretary, without free debate? Is this not when stagnation began?

The writer is a veteran Washington newspaperman and the author of a forthcoming book on the trial of Socrates. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Press: A Brave Centenarian

Jose Salgar, chief editor and co-director of El Espectador in Bogotá, received recently for his newspaper the Population Institute's 1987 global media award for courage. Speaking in Manaus, Brazil, where the awards were presented, he accepted with the following speech:

EL ESPECTADOR is celebrating 100 years of courage. It was founded, in a time of civil war, to pursue peace and a better life for Colombians. And now, while it celebrates one century, it confronts two international wars that are shaking Colombia. The first, the war of narcotics traffic, destroys lives and attempts to control the country with its economic power. The second is the war of extremist politicians, terrorists and arms traffickers.

We at El Espectador say no to the domination of a country by dishonest money from drugs. And we say no to having Colombia turned into an experimental war camp. We do not want to be Korea or Vietnam or Nicaragua. We defend our tradition of peaceful democracy.

It was for thinking in this manner

that the director of the newspaper, Guillermo Cano, was assassinated a year ago. His family and his friends picked up his flag and keep marching forward.

With the same courage and independence demonstrated during 100 years, we continue with this task because we have much to defend. Colombia is a wonderful country, with 30 million inhabitants who want to work peacefully and create the great country of the future. We have extensive coastlines along the Pacific and Atlantic; all year round we produce coffee, flowers and fruit that the whole world admires; we have a young and strong industry. And as an example of our culture there are such great figures as the Nobel Prize winner Gabriel García Márquez.

Like you, we are searching for an equilibrium between population and food. But most of all we want to be left to work and eat in peace. Awards as generous as the one that we receive today motivate us to keep going with all our courage, fighting with the only weapon we have: the word.

International Herald Tribune

## Get On With Ratifying The Treaty

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The INF missile treaty signed by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev creates two major problems for the United States and its allies. But both of these problems are beyond the reach of any amendments or reservations that could be brought in a treaty ratification process. The U.S. Senate should move quickly to approve the treaty as it stands and avoid a lengthy, partisan debate which would leave new scars on the Atlantic alliance.

Problem one: Amendments or reservations will not restore the military advantage that the United States gives up by agreeing to remove the Pershing-2 missile from NATO's arsenal as part of the deal that requires the Russians to eliminate their older, less useful SS-20s. To preserve American advantage, the treaty would have to be rejected outright, at enormous global political cost.

Anyone who has ever heard General Bernard Rogers, the retired former NATO military commander, speak in awe of the Pershing-2 understands why it is the military planner's dream. It provides apparent answers to the problems created by the theory of nuclear deterrence and particularly to the dilemmas addressed in MC-143, the NATO document that outlines the "flexible response" doctrine.

Launched from European soil, a single Pershing-2 would have a 95 percent chance of penetrating Soviet defenses and striking a vital Soviet target within eight to 13 minutes after launch, the planners believe. General Rogers and others feel that the Soviets would blink as a result of being hit by one such rocket, and a conventional attack would be halted, without the two superpowers having loosed their strategic arsenals against each other.

Western analysts have never understood the military role of the SS-20 in Soviet doctrine, and some believe that it was developed on such a large scale simply because the Soviet military-industrial complex wanted to keep its production lines busy.

But in the larger political context, it is a trade-off worth making.

Problem two: The treaty intensifies West German concern about carrying a much higher share of the nuclear risk than other alliance members. It leaves in place thousands of tactical battlefield nuclear weapons which have a range of less than 500 kilometers. If they are ever used, it almost certainly will be on German soil and German soil alone. This fear of "singularity" has been at the core of German concern about the treaty and the next phase of negotiations.

One of Secretary of State George Shultz's major jobs now will be making it clear to the Germans they are not singularized," observes a U.S. policy expert. "And we have to recognize that the German government will continue to note the need for negotiations on these battlefield nuclear weapons, even though we oppose it now."

In beginning his campaign for ratification of the treaty, President Reagan has been forced to build a wall around these short-range systems and say they are not up for negotiation.

He is doing this in part to reassure Britain and France, which fear that any more negotiated reductions in NATO's nuclear weapons will focus pressure on them to halt ambitious expansion of their own arsenals. Even more urgently, Mr. Reagan appears to be answering conservative critics who argue that the INF treaty weakens American ability to withstand a Soviet conventional assault in Europe.

In his public statements last week, Mr. Reagan hammered at the theme that "battlefield nuclear weapons have evened up" the Soviet conventional superiority and would be brought into negotiations only when "parity" is "achieved in arms reduction in the conventional state."

To German ears, such statements have the effect of fingerlings scratching across a blackboard. "It will do no good to direct the deterrent against the victim," they say, by exploding battlefield nuclear weapons in West Germany, says a senior figure in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

The people who are calling Mr. Reagan a "useful idiot" for the Soviets have drawn him into a public debate on the remaining weapons systems in Europe that cries out to be fanned at this point. Increasing the tensions within Mr. Kohl's coalition government and between Washington and Bonn by focusing sharply on this issue can only harm the alliance in the long run. The Senate should rapidly ratify the treaty and avoid contributing to the harm.

The Washington Post

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1887: Words of War

PARIS — [The Herald says:] The political barometer in more than one European capital warns us that something is brewing, without anybody being quite able to say what, Russia increases her garrisons on the Austrian frontier, and Vienna wants to know the reason why. The Russian press practically replies: "You're another," and proceeds to demonstrate that Austria has been strengthening her forces secretly for months past. An organ of weight devoted to Hungarian interests then launches out and proves to its own satisfaction that a war between the two countries would inevitably result in Russia being crushed and annihilated. A portion of her mangled body would be made into an enlarged Poland, extending and including Kiel, at one end and Odessa at the other. What Russia will threaten in return, we have yet to learn. The season of the year reminds us that these outbursts are words — idle words.

### 1912: Wilson Returns

PARIS — Woodrow Wilson, President-elect, arrived in New York (on Dec. 16) from Bermuda, sunburned, rugged, and declared: "I'm ready for anything now." He took a turn at the wheel of the steamship during the voyage. The captain expressed the belief that he will make "a far more skillful pilot of the Ship of State."

### 1937: A Chat Will Do

WASHINGTON — President Franklin D. Roosevelt today [Dec. 16] put his foot down on the time-consuming ceremonies attached to diplomatic relations between sovereign states. He received Dr. Don Leon DeBeyla, new Minister from Nicaragua, at the desk of his executive offices. At the desk of his executive offices, the smoked cigarettes and exchanged copies of his speeches without bothering to read them aloud. The State Department announced that formal receptions would be omitted unless a diplomat insisted on



## OPINION

Whether He Wins or Loses,  
Hart Will Stir Things Up

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "So when are you going to drive back in?" I asked Gary Hart on Nov. 2, six weeks ago. "You think I should?" he countered, answering a question with a question, as my Brooklyn grandmother used to do.

He had called to say he was briefly in Washington and liked a piece I had written on the oil import fee, which he had been proposing for years. I asked him to

**Hart will cut through the present aimless bickering.**

lunch at a restaurant called, appropriately, Gary's. My previous experience with a politician universally pronounced "finished" led me to consider the possibility of a comeback by Gary Hart, perhaps as a secretary of state or defense in a future Democratic administration.

I replied to his non-reply with the standard admonition that I had gone out of the advice dodge, but I added that if he did choose re-entry, he would expect to have a few titles knocked off his head: it was common knowledge that several news organizations were poised to clobber him with more stuff about extramarital affairs if he tried to rise again.

He winced a little and allowed as how a hypothetical re-entry would require a wholly unconventional campaign. No staff, no fund-raising, no party endorsements — just a lone candidate appealing directly to the people over the heads of the commentators, party leaders, pollsters, moralizers and pop psychologists.

It struck him that the only people who had not yet offered a judgment on him were the voters. He seemed concerned about the effect of resuming his campaign on "innocent people" but was less concerned about his ability to override that issue in a comeback campaign.

The impression he left was that he was eager to get back in the race but would defer a decision until early next year. If the Democrats were floundering and none of his themes were emerging — then, maybe. That was not enough on which to tag a speculative column, but it was enough to suggest that the Democratic primary campaign had not yet taken final shape.

**Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.**

Former Senator Hart moved up his timetable and has now discomfited the political world. Good for him.

My respect for Gary Hart is greater now that he has challenged the media to do their worst while he does his best. He is too dovish for my taste on Nicaragua, and his long opposition to "star wars" is a minus. (Although he carefully expressed support for research on the Strategic Defense Initiative in a television commentary on the recent summit.)

But he is the only Democratic candidate with both an articulated world view and a detailed position on domestic policy. If permitted to discuss these larger issues, he will cut through the present aimless bickering and force the others to be much more specific.

What sort of Hart campaign can we expect? Deliciously different.

Forget Iowa; that is a caucus state, pitting committed organizations against each other. He is likely to drop in there to say hello, and will do better than expected only because of his household name. (He owes Donna Rice something.)

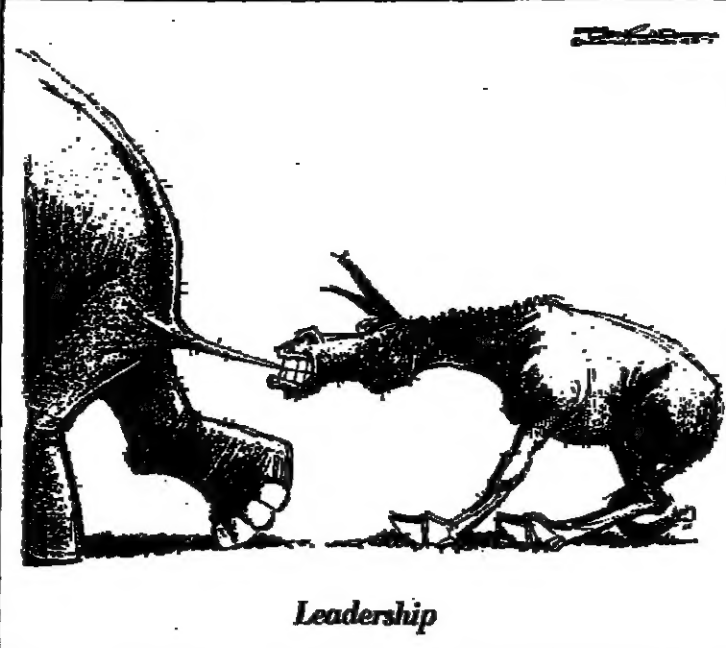
In New Hampshire, however, rank-and-file Democrats can make their choice by secret ballot. That is the state where an underdog Hart upset a favored Walter Mondale. There is at least a chance that the new underdog Hart will upset favored Michael Dukakis and Paul Simon.

The trick for Mr. Hart will be to exploit his maverick status. He should not have a press secretary; let the media find him on the trail. He should forget about a finance committee; let his wife and family collect the million dollars now owed to his campaign by the Federal Election Commission. He should tell questions to keep in the lake when they badger him with the Big A; every time a supposed old flame pops up, he should remark blandly that he hopes he can count on her support.

Am I secretly pleased because this new candidacy damages Democratic chances? No; the revived Hart campaign injects excitement into the Democratic race and dashes only the dream of Mario Cuomo to be chosen at a brokered convention. The Democratic convention will, as Mr. Hart put it, "let the people decide" — by choosing either Gary Hart or the man who beat Gary Hart in the primaries.

I am pleased, not so secretly, because I admit the process that admits the possibility of speedy political redemption. Gary Hart, the newest long shot, may fail, but like Teddy Roosevelt's "man in the arena," he would "fall while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

The New York Times



## When Sihanouk Dances, China Is Holding the Strings

In response to the opinion column "Cambodia: One Obstacle Is Crossed, Many Remain" (Dec. 11) by Elizabeth Becker.

Norodom Sihanouk's recent meeting with his sworn enemy Hun Sen, prime minister of the Soviet- and Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government, drove a small wedge into the regional and international deadlock that has gripped Cambodia since 1979. Their joint communiqué was long on good intentions and short on substance, but it promised two further meetings and called for the other members of Prince Sihanouk's fractious coalition to join the discussion.

The implications seemed enormous. They extended well beyond the borders of Southeast Asia, for the master puppeteers, of course, are the Soviet Union and China. Beijing has long identified "the Cambodian question" as the main obstacle to normalized relations with Moscow.

But Son Sann, the third leg of the anti-Vietnamese alliance, would have none of it. "We cannot join or support this communiqué," said Mr. Son's spokesman. And the Khmer Rouge did not even deign to comment. That did not bode well for the prince's initiative — which soon appeared to have collapsed. Under what must have been intense pressure from China, he "postponed" the next two scheduled meetings with Hun Sen.

The prince's current master is Beijing, to which, in his own words, he "owes everything, including the shirt on my back." If he strayed from the script laid down by China, it was probably due to

## The Bottle Jumps Up and Bites Your Nose

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — You are flipping, faster and faster, through Time magazine, racing to get past the grim stuff (stories about the Gulf war and Raisa Gorbachev's manners) to the safe haven of the back of the book. Suddenly, as you turn a page, a bottle of brandy jumps up and bites you on the nose.

It is only a folded paper pop-up replica of a bottle and it does not really bite, although that is not from lack of trying. Trying too hard is the spirit of contemporary advertising. Many a reader has been startled out of a year's growth by ads that lurch up from ambush in magazines.

They are like the pop-up bunnies of children's books. Pop-ups for grown-ups: perestroika on Madison Avenue.

Ordinary advertising is losing its power to get attention and shape appetites. This matters. America is a nation lured to the temptation of thrift, but advertising is nevertheless important in keeping the money moving in consumer spending, which accounts for \$3 trillion of the country's \$4.5 trillion economy.

Part of the problem is advertising clutter.

The typical American is exposed to about 3,000 commercial messages — from newspapers to billboards — a day. It is said that the average American spends a year and a half of his life watching television commercials. The number of messages transmitted by broadcast

and print media doubled from 1967 to 1982 and may double again by 1997.

The sense of clutter is especially intense on television. Because 30 seconds of prime time can cost an advertiser hundreds of thousands of dollars (in the 1990s you could run an epic-length 60-second commercial, which was then the standard, for \$15,000), there is a shift to 15-second formats. Add to the regular commercials the five-second network promotions and it is not surprising that viewers feel abused. They can be bombard-

ed by 50 messages in a prime-time hour. But they can fight back. Half of America's households have video-cassette recorders. Viewers can rent entertainment without commercials, or they can tape network entertainment and hit the fast-forward button when the commercials appear. And television sets have remote controls that enable viewers to mute the two-minute commercial "spots."

Now here comes the saccato future: On Japanese and European programs, there are 7.5-second commercials, long enough for "reminder" ads for products as familiar as, say, Coca-Cola.

To make the most of whatever hold they get on our attention, some advertisers are melding commercials: Coca-Cola, which owns Columbia Pictures, has advertised a movie within a soft-drink commercial. Miller Lite sells itself as just the stuff to wash down Frito-Lay products.

Some television commercials are avoiding humdrum jingles that hymn the glories of, say, an antacid. Instead they are using odd noise — droning, panting, buzzing and other sounds — that psychologists say can trigger emotions and stimulate cognition. And there are zany ads: the bar of soap that foams in a man's pocket, the Isuzu ads that label the pitchman a liar.

Most amazingly, some advertisers have fallen back on language — plain words — to communicate. These less-is-more ads put words on the screen, no pictures.

What will they think of next? New places to put advertising, that's what. "Alternative media" are getting a growing slice of the nearly \$100 billion spent annually by American advertisers. Advertisements are appearing on parking meters, ski-lift towers, bus shelters, supermarket shopping carts, on giant television screens at baseball parks, on mobile billboards towed by trucks through city streets, as lead-in segments on movies rented for home use, on restaurant menus, on still doors in restaurant restrooms, in dentists' offices, in hospitals and even in doctors' scrub rooms. The advertisements there are for financial services. One does hope that, while scrubbing, the surgeons are thinking of things other than their stock portfolios.

Maybe most of this advertising is audible and visual wallpaper — there, but not noticed. The increasing desperation of the barge suggests advertisers' anxieties about diminishing impact. One shudders to think about what they will try next.

Perhaps magazines soon will have pop-up contraptions that grab readers by the lapels and hold on for however long it takes for the average reader to recover from the shock and read the text celebrating the brandy. It will be enough to drive you to drink, which is, come to think about it, the idea.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Meanwhile, the Cambodian people continue to wait for an end to their misery. And Prince Sihanouk, the only Khmer leader remotely acceptable to all parties involved, maneuvers on the sidelines looking for a chance to reclaim the deed to his lost land and title.

MARLOWE HOOD, Beijing.

The writer is co-editor of the recently published book "The Cambodian Agony."

## Don't Count Inkatha Out

William Claiborne, in "ANC Is Seeking Recognition Abroad" (Dec. 3), speculates that the African National Congress is preparing to monopolize political negotiations with the Pretoria government, to the detriment of the Pan African Congress and the Inkatha movement.

The Pretoria government certainly has no role in deciding who will represent black people at the negotiating table. Likewise, the West, the East and the international community at large have no role in deciding which organization is eligible to negotiate. It is the sole responsibility of the black people of South Africa to elect leaders of their own choice.

To think and behave as if the ANC represented the political opinion and the political agenda of all black people in South Africa is false and dangerous. Inkatha is the largest single black political organization in South Africa and it has been organized into an invincible political machinery which cannot be ignored in any negotiations for the future of South

## Anglo-Saxon Came Later

Although I can't help Gary Jennings with a suitable Latin word for "ponytail" (Language, Nov. 30), I do know he needn't bother looking for his Anglo-Saxon name. Ladies born in Britain of Roman descent would have used the Latin word, while the natives might have come up with a Celtic name for the Roman hairdo. The Anglo-Saxons didn't establish their rule or language widely throughout Britain until long after the Roman Empire had collapsed.

KATHY MIHALISKO, Paris.

## GENERAL NEWS

## Indian Lands at Issue in Brazil

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

BRASILIA — Amid allegations of conspiracy, forgery and espionage, a fierce battle has erupted between the Roman Catholic Church and powerful conservative groups that want commercial mining to be permitted on lands traditionally occupied by Indians.

At stake, according to the church, is the survival of 230,000 Indians belonging to about 170 tribes who, almost five centuries after the Portuguese came to Brazil, still live off hunting and fishing in the jungles of the Amazon basin.

"It's the last opportunity to save the Indians," said Bishop Luciano Mendes de Almeida, president of the National Bishops' Conference, arguing that Indian lands must be protected from mining companies. If the Indians are not defended now, they will disappear.

To critics of the church, however, the issue is also clear: should the territorial claims of fewer than two-thirds of 1 percent of Brazil's 140 million inhabitants be allowed to block exploitation of billions of dollars worth of minerals considered essential to the country's development?

"The church's idea of a multi-ethnic society is that the Indians should be treated as independent nations," said Júlio de Mesquita Neto, editor of O Estado de São Paulo, a conservative newspaper that has played a central role in the battle with the church. "That is an attack on Brazil's national sovereignty."

The dispute is not new, but it has become heated in recent weeks as a special assembly nears completion of a new Brazilian Constitution. With the constitutional rights of both Indians and mining companies soon to be defined, every imaginable intrigue has been tried to influence the assembly's 559 members.

So much is at stake, in fact, that the relative merits of the two arguments have become lost in a debate increasingly dominated by such broader questions as national security, genocide, environmental protection, world commodity markets

and the social activism of the Catholic church in Brazilian society.

The Indians have been losing the battle against development at an accelerating rate over the last 20 years as first highways and hydroelectric dams and then peasant migrants, free-lance gold prospectors and mining companies have encroached on once-impenetrable Amazonian refuges. Even the government's Indian institute favors integrating Indians into society.

In contrast, in a nation that has traditionally shown little interest in

**The dispute has become heated as a special assembly nears completion of a constitution to define the rights of both Indians and mining companies.**

its indigenous peoples, the church has been alone in defending their rights to preserve Indian culture on Indian land.

"If the present irrational policy is maintained, no Indian group will survive," said Antonio Brand, executive secretary of the Council of Indian Missions.

To the surprise of the church, however, its lobbying of the Constitutional Assembly appeared to be bearing fruit this year as a majority of members began leaning toward protecting Indian lands against mining companies and other "invaders." Soon afterward, the offensive against the church and its Council of Indian Missions, or CIMI, began.

In mid-August, O Estado de São Paulo published a weeklong series in which it asserted that, rather than being motivated by humanitarian concerns, the council was trying to prevent commercial mining on Indian lands on behalf of powerful foreign mining interests that feared Brazil's low-cost pro-

duction could further undermine world commodity prices.

To support its claim of a conspiracy against Brazil, the daily presented four "exclusive" documents — two letters purportedly written by Mr. Brand, the council executive, a letter from a so-called Christian Church World Council and a report of a purported meeting of Catholic and lay workers — along with extracts from available church documents. It also reprinted a newspaper published by the Council of Indian Missions showing the location of Indian tribes and gold, tin, bauxite and iron ore deposits.

The church was outraged, asserting that the "exclusive" documents were forgeries and that the map had been altered.

"What is behind this scandalous campaign of defamation against the missionaries of the CIMI," Bishop Almeida said in a statement, "is not the defense of national interests, as claimed by the newspaper, but the ambition of mining companies to remove every legal obstacle to mineral exploitation in Indian areas. What is in question is the survival of Indian nations threatened with extermination and genocide by the invasion of mining companies."

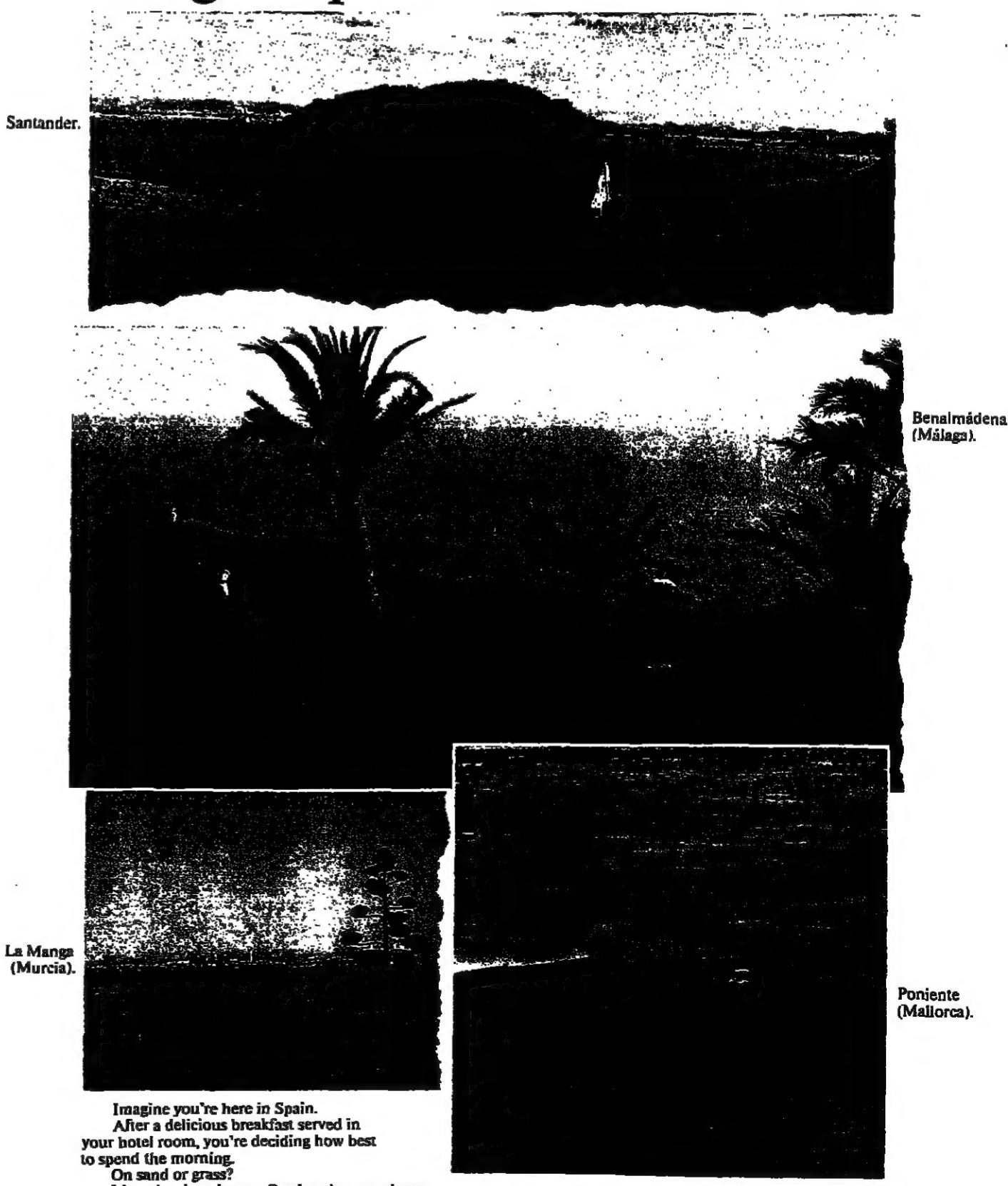
A special congressional committee was formed to investigate the allegations, although political infighting between supporters and critics of the church have prevented it from completing its work. The writer of its report concluded that the documents were not authentic, but the committee's president refused to put the report to a vote, apparently preferring to leave the issue unresolved than to accept a defeat.

Then, in early November, O Estado de São Paulo returned to the fray by publishing secret analyses of the role of the church and of the Council of Indian Missions prepared by the country's army-dominated National Security Council. The documents accuse the church of promoting Indian separatist movements, of having contacts with the Association of Tin Producing Countries and of campaigning against an army program to occupy Brazil's northernmost border areas.

Publication of these documents added to the controversy by demonstrating that the government of President José Sarney also viewed the Catholic church with hostility. Mr. Sarney denied to Bishop Almeida that he knew of the documents. But, in a separate meeting, Justice Minister Paulo Brossard complained at length to the bishop about the Council of Indian Missions.

While Brazilian mining companies view the church as their main enemy, the political heat generated by the Indian issue also reflects a more widely held view that Brazil must occupy the Amazon basin to forestall expansion of foreign economic interests.

## The green power.

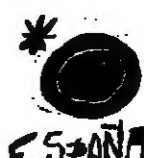


Imagine you're here in Spain. After a delicious breakfast served in your hotel room, you're deciding how best to spend the morning.

On sand or grass? It's so hard to choose. Our beaches are always tempting. But... isn't a round of golf just as tempting? Get ready to enjoy yourself. Take your eyes off the ball for just a moment and look around. In Spain our golf-courses are always found in especially beautiful and unusual settings.

Try exploring when your game's over. But first don't forget to stop off at the 19th hole — the restaurant.

A hearty lunch accompanied by an excellent Spanish wine will help you get your strength back before setting out on a fantastic adventure — discovering Spain.



Spain. Everything under the sun.

Get On With Ratifying The Treaty

By Jim Hoagland

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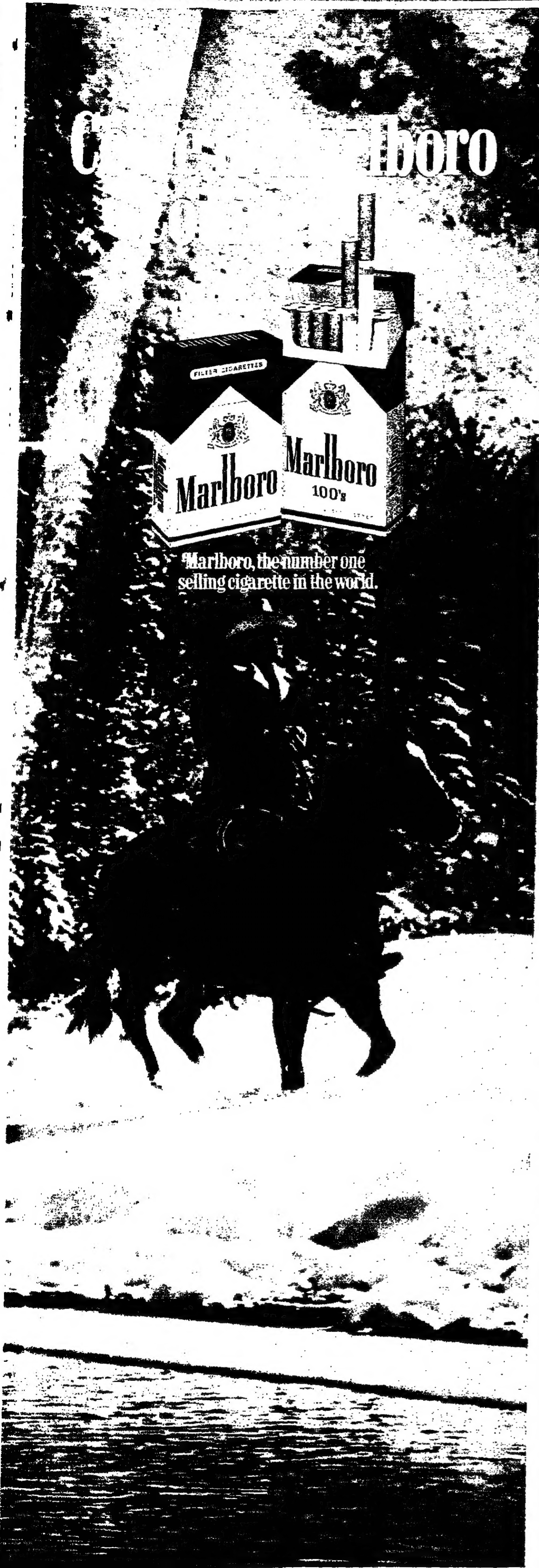
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**Marlboro**



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

## In Saigon, Christmas Knows No Politics

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — At the Dong Khanh Bakery in Cholon the other day, the pastry chefs got to work on the first of the season's traditional French Christmas loaves.

Chau Hon, the bakery's owner, says he sold 6,000 of the lavishly decorated cakes last year. This year the sky's the limit for the models that say "Noel 1987" in red and white icing.

"Life is easier now," he said as he showed a visitor around Cholon, Saigon's Chinatown, and everyone in Saigon — Buddhist and Christian — enjoys Christmas.

Suzanne Dai, the proprietor of an offbeat restaurant, agreed as she talked about the coming holidays. "Christmas is not only for Catholics," she said. Her bistro is in the library of her former law office.

On a bookshelf by a table, between the dictionaries and the porcelain vases, a white cat, in the spirit of the season, had just given birth to five kittens.

"Christmas is an international, cosmopolitan holiday that is a joy to everyone," said Mrs. Dai, a former deputy speaker of the South Vietnamese Assembly. "Children, with no chimneys to hang stockings, put out shoes in the hope of small toys from Santa Claus."

The people of Saigon, now officially Ho Chi Minh City, have always been the liveliest and most outward-looking Vietnamese, and they grab any opportunity to have a good time, she said.

Christmas Eve is the year's happiest occasion for promenading, dancing and buying glittering trinkets for family and friends from vendors who shower passers-by with as much confetti as they sell.

A visitor to Saigon a few Christmas Eves ago found the city's churches packed and overflowing into the streets as tens of thousands of people came for communion and familiar carols sung in Vietnamese.

"Many people who are not Catholic go to the midnight Mass," Mrs. Dai said, "because they love the music and the atmosphere."

Around the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the first of the sidewalk Christmas markets has opened to the light of tiny kerosene lamps that give red and gold greeting cards an old-fashioned glow.

A mile or so away, along Hai Ba Trung Street, a Christmas fair is already under way on the sidewalk in front of Tan Dinh Church. Here the poor can buy small tree-trimmings made by hand out of paper scraps and cutouts. Those with money can invest in imported plastic Christmas trees with twinkling lights and shiny ornaments.

Across from the church, Din Van Bang has turned his religious-objects shop into a wall-to-wall Christmas bazaar. For sale are locally made scenes of the Nativity with a full cast of characters, from the Holy Family to the sheep on the hillside.

In glass cases, browsers can also discover untold objects that have found their way from Sears Roebuck & Co. and Wal-Mart Stores.

Christmas in Saigon knows no politics. From behind shelves of Marx and Lenin in a state book shop, the unmistakable strains of "Jingle Bells" bounced from the tape deck, enlivening a display of books about the decline of the West.

Mrs. Dai said the war had temporarily dampened the Christmas spirit in the 1960s and early '70s.

But in 1975, after the Communist takeover of South Vietnam, she said, "We had our first Christmas in peace, and all the world came out on the streets."

## In Korea, a Voting Vigil With Prayers and Songs

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

KWANGJU, South Korea — At 6 P.M., when the voting ended, Lee Keum Shil, 32, drew near the sealed ballot box and took out her rosary. Silently, the housewife prayed as election monitors circled the cold, stark, warehouse that served as a polling station.

The steel door of the warehouse began to shake with the pounding of people who feared that someone would tamper with the ballots while they waited outside.

With prayers, songs and defiant shouts, this southwestern city kept vigil throughout the night for its candidate, the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung.

Kwangju is the city where anti-government feelings run deepest. In an incident that has haunted the South Korean government to this day, soldiers stormed Kwangju in May 1980 to suppress a popular uprising. The official death toll was just under 200; opposition groups assert that 2,000 died.

Kwangju has never forgotten. When Roh Tae Woo, the ruling party candidate and close associate of President Chun Doo Hwan, ventured here for campaign rallies, angry crowds hurled rocks and gasoline bombs.

Wednesday night, people spat out Mr. Roh's name as they gathered, at polling stations, at vote-counting centers, in coffee shops and on the streets, to see if the time had come for vindication.

They gathered at the tiny polling station of Seo-gu, a bare warehouse with cement floors and a stove. Just before 6 P.M., election monitors pulled down the steel door and solemnly began sealing the ballot box.

They dabbed glue on the box, wound tape around it, and each took turns placing his seal on the tapes.

As the crowd banged on the door, the monitors finished their task and trucks pulled up to the door.

A policeman with a rifle stood guard as the monitors swung the pea-green box on the truck, and then climbed on board. The crowd walked behind the truck, following it to check that their votes remained safe.

They approached the Chamber of Commerce Building, where the votes were to be counted. Suddenly, the crowd began to shout. "Lights!" they yelled, shaking their fists in the air.

A crowd of about 2,000 gathered outside the building, insisting that no ballot boxes be opened for counting until all the lights in the building were turned on.

Students, housewives, fathers holding children in their arms — all crowded near the building, cornering strangers and telling them of suspected cases of vote fraud.

"We are very afraid of some corruption," said one man. "I am sure there are many cases across the city and across the country. Without illegality, we are sure that Kim Dae Jung would win."

For the most part, the city was calm, although students and riot policemen clashed briefly near the building housing the Young Men's Christian Association, an informal headquarters for opposition groups.

In a bar near City Hall, a few men sat drinking and watching election results on television. As early returns showed Kim Dae



Voters in Seoul lining up to vote Wednesday.

Kim running third, the bar was quiet, but few there were resigned to defeat.

"I expect he will not win," said Kim Jun, 25, a student. "But this time he will not just sit back and ignore this corruption. We remember what happened in the Philippines. I think that could start in Seoul and in Kwangju."

## Takeshita Stresses Cooperation With Southeast Asia

New York Times Service

MANILA — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita reiterated on Wednesday that Japan intended to cooperate with rather than dominate its Southeast Asian neighbors.

At a press conference concluding a two-day visit to Manila, his first trip abroad since assuming office, Mr. Takeshita also repeated his assurance that Japan did not intend to become a military power. His departure, after meeting with regional leaders at the end of their two-day summit meeting, ended a period of tension in which Manila was on alert against violence.

President Corason C. Aquino commended her security forces.

She said she was "very happy, a little tired, and I am glad everything went well."

There had been concern about security among delegations to the summit meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, including Brunei, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore.

Teodoro Benigno, her spokesman, said the conference had resulted in "an improved perception of the Philippines as a stable country."

"We should like to cooperate with countries of this region, taking advantage of the economic power we have," Mr. Takeshita said.

Asked whether Japan's announcement of a \$2 billion aid package to the region signaled a revival of its prewar militarism, he replied, "Let me say unequivocally that we have absolutely no intention of reviving the 'old Japan.'"

"And let me make this abundantly clear," he added. "This is intended for serving peace and stability in the region."

Foreign ministers from the Philippines and Japan signed a \$50 million loan agreement. Mr. Benigno said the Japanese leader had promised to lend the Philippines about \$110 million to repair a Japanese-built cross-country road.

Thousands of Philippine military personnel and warships from three nations provided security for the summit meeting.

The conference produced four agreements on regional investment and trade and a declaration that denounced Vietnam's nine-year occupation of Cambodia, reaffirmed the goal of a nuclear weapons-free region and pledged greater political cooperation.

Sultan Mada Hassanul Bolkiyah of Brunei, President Suharto of Indonesia and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of Thailand flew home Tuesday. Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, Mr. Takeshita and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore planned to depart Wednesday.

## CRASH: Experts Predict 'Globalization' of Stock Markets Will Have Revival

(Continued from Page 1)

insured that the panic begun on Wall Street spread almost instantaneously, toppling markets everywhere.

Government panels and market officials in the United States, France, Britain and Hong Kong are asking why prices dropped so far so fast. Investors in country after country dumped their foreign shares, retreating to familiar domestic markets. The worldwide collapse is also likely to quicken the movement toward standardized securities regulation in different markets.

Most markets, except for Tokyo, fell even more sharply than New York, regardless of the health of their home economies. Markets most dependent on foreign investors, such as London and Frankfurt, declined especially quickly. For example, while Wall Street has dropped 22.7 percent since mid-October, London lost 28.9 percent and Frankfurt 32.9 percent.

"You've seen foreign investors everywhere go back to their home markets," said Jeffrey M. Weingarten, director of international equity research for Goldman, Sachs & Co. Investors dumped their shares in Japan, whose market has declined only about 13.6 percent, far less than the other major bourses. The Ministry of Finance reported last Friday that net selling of Japanese shares by foreign investors hit a record \$13.1 billion in October, twice the previous peak in July.

The decline was checked by purchases from Japanese individuals and financial institutions.

Some U.S. fund managers are doubtful about a recovery soon for global investment by chastened U.S. investors. "I don't see Americans doing much investing internationally anymore," said Howard Stein, chairman of the Dryfus Corp., a New York-based mutual fund concerned with only a small amount of its \$40 billion in assets invested abroad.

A recent study of the attitudes of major securities houses toward global stock dealing found "almost no change" since the collapse in their resolve to maintain and even gradually enlarge 24-hour trading operations. The big securities firms regard international equity sales, trading and research capability as essential to attracting corporate clients and institutional investors, according to the poll by the accounting firm Coopers & Lybrand.

"The crash has not stopped firms from proceeding with their globalization programs," said Harvey J. Bazaar, head of Coopers & Lybrand's financial services. "But we will see a more cautious, rational approach to expansion now."

A prolonged decline in international equity dealing would force the big securities houses to look at their global trading operations, with staff cuts the likely result.

Business practices are also being reconsidered. Traders at the big investment banks say they are now less eager to handle "block" trades of foreign shares worth \$100 million or more in a single deal. The risks inherent in such market-grabbing tactics seemed minimal when share prices were generally rising. Instead, the investment banks will stick closer to the traditional traders' role of collecting a profit from the margin between the buying and selling prices of shares when making markets in securities. Riskier maneuvers such as block trading will not be abandoned altogether, but the fees charged will be higher.

"Risk is the one thing that every body will be trying to reduce over the next few years," said Hans Joerg Rudloff, deputy chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

One way of reducing the risk from market volatility is to hold on to stocks longer, thereby riding out the daily or weekly gyrations. However, investing broadly in whole overseas markets through index funds composed of a variety of stocks of a particular country is regarded as a bull-market strategy that is now outdated, according to experts. Instead, the focus will shift to investing in selected companies, based on fundamental analysis of corporate strengths and prospects.

"The shotgun approach is over," said James M. Davin, a managing director of the First Boston Corp.

The collapse was a rough lesson in the risks of international portfolio. Fund managers had strayed beyond the major markets of London, New York and Tokyo. The smaller markets often looked attractive but carried liquidity risks. It can be difficult to sell shares and, for example, settlement of trades can take up to 150 days, compared with a typical five days on Wall Street. Even in the big overseas markets there can be delays in completing transactions. For example, an American investor buying British shares in London will have to wait 7 to 21 days for settlement.

Particularly unsettling to investors worried about liquidity was the crisis at the Hong Kong exchange, a leading second-tier market, which reacted to the crash with a panicky four-day shutdown.

"Anywhere where there is less liquidity will be less attractive in the new environment," said Archibald Cox Jr., who runs Morgan Stanley & Co.'s London office.

But in October, even liquidity was no protection from the havoc. London, for instance, ran counter to the worldwide trend and actually lengthened its trading hours during that week. The longer trading hours only seemed to exacerbate the fall in London share prices, according to analysts, because it gave investors more opportunity to sell.

The global investment trend, most fund managers say, will revive as investors concentrate again on the gaps in economic growth, currency movements and corporate performance in different countries.

"Once the panic has subsided, the differences in growth rates and opportunities should come to the fore," said Gilbert de Botton,

## China Criticizes Halting of Show

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The government-controlled press on Wednesday criticized officials who canceled an exhibit that was intended to dramatize the shoddy quality of many Chinese-made products. Officials had asked consumers to contribute flawed items to the show.

"Fraud and deception," the official Xinhua news agency called it. Joining Xinhua in criticism, the Economic Daily said the cancellation was a "humiliating disgrace" for consumers.

The display had been scheduled to open this month. Last week, the Light Industry Ministry said it had been canceled. Officials of the ministry held a news conference for Chinese reporters but received only criticism, a newspaper said.

JPM 10150







**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere**

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Not meant value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

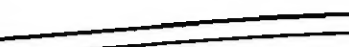
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AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; GBP - British Pound; HK - Hong Kong Dollars; Lfr - Luxembourg Francs; Lit - Lithuanian Litas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; \* - asked; + - Offer Prices; - - change; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; N - New; S - suspended; Spill; \* - Ex-Dividend; \*\* - Ex-Rts; @ - Offer Price incl. % prelim. charge; @ - Paris stock exchange; + - Amsterdam stock exchange; m - misquoted earlier.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

1. **Question:** What is the main purpose of the study?

[illegible]











**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**M.K. Electric Accepts New RTZ Bid**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — M.K. Electric Group PLC said Wednesday that it had agreed to the terms of an increased takeover offer from RTZ Corp., valuing the company at \$262.8 million (\$480 million).  
The offer is 700 pence per share in cash with a 700 pence loan note alternative also available. RTZ already holds a 21.7 percent stake in M.K. Electric, an electric components company, and had previously made a £206.3 million offer.

M.K. Electric rejected RTZ's earlier bid and also an offer from the French electrical group LeGrand SA, whose cash offer was valued at £255 million, or 660 pence a share.

M.K. said it had forecast a 27.6 percent increase in pretax profit to £25 million the year ending March 26. Earnings per share are expected to rise 32.3 percent to 42.7 pence. The company said RTZ had decided to raise its offer in light of the forecasts.

**Merrill Lynch Adopts Anti-Takeover Measures**

**Reuters**  
NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. said Wednesday that its board had adopted a stockholder rights plan designed to deter hostile takeovers, but added that it had received no acquisition offer.  
It also said that its directors had increased the amount of common stock that it may repurchase, by 5 million shares, to 7.6 million. The move came amid a background of increased mergers and capital reorganizations as companies hurt in the Wall Street crisis seek to protect themselves.

In plastics processing, M.K. Electric's Ego and Giffex subsidiaries would have greater opportunities to market building products through RTZ Pillar's established non-electrical distribution channels, the company said.

M.K. Electric said the agreement would mean access to resources that would accelerate the development of its businesses, both domestically and internationally, on a scale it could not achieve on its own. It said RTZ intended to retain all M.K.'s businesses and its activities would be managed as autonomous units within RTZ Pillar.

M.K. Electric said RTZ's loan note alternative would be on the basis of 700 pence in RTZ loan notes for all or part of any M.K. Electric shares.

M.K. Electric's shares jumped 45 pence to 706 pence in late trading on the London Stock Exchange. RTZ's slipped 4 pence to close at 335.

Legrand said it was reviewing its offer.

**Boeing to Cut 7J7 Work Force By Another 50%**

**New York Times Service**

SAN FRANCISCO — Boeing Co. has announced a further cut in the work force assigned to develop its futuristic 7J7 aircraft and has said it could no longer predict when the propan-powered jet would be available.

In August, Boeing postponed the availability date to 1993, from 1992. On Tuesday, however, Boeing indicated that further delays were likely.

It said that the number of workers assigned to the 7J7 would be cut from 600 to 300, compared with 900 in August. No layoffs are planned.

In Paris, Air France said it had taken an option on 12 advanced Boeing 747-400 airliners, besides an order for 16 already announced. The options would be worth \$1.5 billion.

**Porsche, Its Sales Sagging, Replaces Schutz as Chairman**

**By Serge Schmemmann**

**New York Times Service**

BOHN — Porsche AG, the aging West German luxury-car maker, said Wednesday that it was replacing its managing board chairman, Peter W. Schutz.

A statement said only that Mr. Schutz, an American who has directed the company since 1981, would be replaced on Jan. 1 by Heinz Brantitzki, the finance director.

The announcement was not a surprise. Even before the crisis in the foreign exchange and currency markets, the legendary manufacturer of expensive, high-performance sports cars had been affected by falling domestic sales, heightened competition from Japanese and other West German cars and a weakening U.S. market.

With about 60 percent of its cars going to the United States, the plunge of the dollar to about 1.65 Deutsche marks and the abrupt reduction in the buying power of its "yuppie" market proved disastrous for Porsche.

Sales in October began well, but ended up being one-third below September's levels.  
Porsche announced last month that it would cut production and institute shorter shifts.

According to most analysts, Porsche's main problem has been its excessive reliance on the U.S. market. Yet it was his cultivation of this market that enabled Mr. Schutz to bring Porsche out of the doldrums into which it sank in the 1970s.

Though neither he nor the company ever said so, it was widely believed that Mr. Schutz was chosen to head Porsche because he was an American. A mechanical engineer by training, Mr. Schutz was hired from Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz in Cologne, where he had worked for a year and a half.

Mr. Brantitzki, by contrast, is a Porsche veteran who has served as director of finances since 1955.

**OP**  
Weekly net asset value on 11-12-1987 US \$28.74  
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**Leveraged Capital Holdings NV**  
Weekly net asset value on 14-12-1987 U.S. \$226.71  
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**Oil Earnings Expected to Boost BHP Profit for First Half**

**MELBOURNE** — Sharply higher oil revenue is expected to contribute to greatly improved half-year results for Broken Hill Pty. share analysts say.

They expect net profit of 460 million to 470 million Australian dollars (\$328 million to \$335 million) for the six months ending Nov. 30. Profit in the first half of the 1986-87 year was 397 million dollars.

Analysts said that the share prices of BHP's major shareholders, Bell Resources Ltd. and Elders IXL Ltd., were badly hit in the world stock market collapse in October and that frequently neither company could afford to keep a static investment in BHP. Bell has almost 30 percent of BHP, built up through a series of takeover bids, while Elders has 19 percent.

It must be resolved soon. Both Bell and Elders need their resources directed to a solid

earnings base, not just paper investments after Oct. 19," said Norm Miskelly, an analyst with Ord Minnett Ltd.

"Something has to break soon," said Stuart McKibbin, an analyst with A.C. Goode & Co. He said that Elders was more likely to sell its BHP stake than Bell and that the sale could happen early in 1988.

BHP would be an attractive investment with its oil revenues, a steel division with improving industrial relations and a minerals division producing more and for good prices, he said.

"Oil will be the biggest contributor this half," said John McLeod, a resources analyst with stockbroker J.B. Wre & Son. "Prices are almost double last year and the proportion on which they pay excise has fallen."

Oil prices were at historic lows during the first half of 1986-87 and BHP had industrial relations problems, analysts said. The 397 mil-

lion dollar first-half profit compared with 574.4 million the year before and foreshadowed BHP's disappointing full-year 1986-87 profit of \$20.27 million, down from 1986.20 million.

The analysts said they expected BHP's first-half 1987-88 to show consolidation of the strong first-quarter performance, when it had a 233.4 million dollar net profit, against 176.7 million for the corresponding period of 1986-87.

Mr. McLeod predicted first-half net of 472 million dollars. He said new excise-free oil from the Jabiru field in the Timor Sea would, along with improved labor relations and more efficient steel operations, yield a 962 million dollar full-year profit.

Mr. McKibbin forecast 462 million dollars for the half and 930 million to 945 million for the year, dependent on variable oil revenues and tax write-offs.

**Schlumberger**

**New York, New York, December 10** — Schlumberger Limited announced today that the Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program which allows the Company to purchase up to 20 million shares, on the open market. The purchase may be made from time to time, depending on market conditions.

The Board declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on outstanding stock. The dividend is payable on January 15, 1988 to shareholders of record December 21, 1987.

**Loss of Nerve**

A major Wall Street manager gave up on low-priced growth stocks and headed on an entire fund full of them just as Indigo was beginning to assemble such a fund after waiting 2 1/2 years for the right moment. Please, write or call for complimentary reports which may help you decide whether the manager's loss of nerve represents a major opportunity for the few of us whose research reveals the bright lights at the end of the tunnel.

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**INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS**

The Rockefeller Foundation invites nominations and applications for the position of

**PRESIDENT**

The Rockefeller Foundation, a private philanthropic organization with assets in excess of \$1 billion was chartered in 1913 to "promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Through selected programs with well-defined goals, the Foundation is active in education, health, population, and the arts and humanities. The Foundation operates primarily through making grants to individuals and organizations.

The President is the Chief Executive Officer, headquartered in New York City, responsible to an independent Board of Trustees. The President directs a staff of 130 professionals located in New York City and overseas, is expected to provide intellectual leadership for both Board and staff as well as managerial accountability for the Foundation.

- Achieved a position of high regard in his/her field with a record of accomplishments and positive peer recognition.
- Significant international interests or exposure.
- Demonstrated concern for social justice and equal opportunity.
- Wide ranging interests including the arts and humanities as well as science and technology.

Applications and nominations will be treated in confidence. Please send resume and a list of references to:

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**Lawyer Who Beat Takeover Is Made Spanish Bank Head**

**The Associated Press**

MADRID — Mario Conde, a lawyer whose rapid rise in the Spanish business world has turned him into a celebrity, was named chairman and chief executive of Spain's second largest bank Wednesday.

The decision by the board of Banco Español de Crédito, or Banesto, made Mr. Conde, 39, the bank's vice president and managing director for less than a month, one of the country's youngest and most powerful bankers.

Mr. Conde and his partner, Juan Abello, became the largest individual shareholders in Banesto last summer when they bought 8 percent of the bank's shares. Mr. Conde replaced Pablo de Gamica who is retiring.

Mr. Conde became famous after Banco de Bilbao launched a hostile takeover bid of Banesto on Nov. 20.

The bid stunned Banesto's management and it accepted the resignation of the vice chairman and managing director, Jesus Lopez de Letona, in favor of Mr. Conde.

Mr. Conde united the Banesto board, made up of several family clans that have controlled the bank for most of the century and organized a friendly counterbid by the Banesto-controlled Petroleros del Mediterraneo, or Petromed, an oil company.

After resistance by Banesto and opposition by directors of the Madrid Stock Exchange, Banco de Bilbao withdrew its takeover bid on Dec. 5.

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*After the haggling.*



OVER A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE IN DISTILLING FINE MALT WHISKY HAS PRODUCED THE SPECIAL SUBTLE QUALITIES OF CARDHU. AN EXCEPTIONALLY ELEGANT MALT WHISKY WITH A SMOOTH WARMTH.



SA 1000



# Stoltenberg Remark Deflates Dollar

## Economists Ca

Other dealers said Mr. Stoltenberg's remarks suggested that he was unwelcome a declining dollar.

declines on Monday and Tuesday caused by OPEC's latest compromise on oil prices and production. Earlier in Europe, the dollar was

of Wall Street's best known economists, Allen Sinai, chief economist at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. He declined com-

Another six new memberships were awarded to local firms.

doubts on the GNP target, saying the 35 percent rise of the Hong Kong dollar against the U.S. currency since September 1985 would hurt exports.

prompted merchants to raise prices by up to 150 percent, while consumers, fearing even higher prices, have indulged in panic buying and hoarding.

Such a plunge, "by increasing inflation in America and the threat of recession elsewhere and further undermining confidence in the world's key currency, could lead to a financial crisis and a serious world recession."

"In the event we do not act energetically, high inflation could turn into hyperinflation, with the economic and social costs that imply for the country," Mr. de la Madrid

tions of 91-day Treasury notes. Despite a record offer of interest rates of 124 percent, less than 5 percent of the bills were placed, a sure sign that investors expect inflation to

singly, observers fear that  
ernment favors a "shock  
ast would involve some  
tion of stringent wage,

did not respond to the interview. Neither the Department of Finance nor the Department of Housing.

77%	71%	AWBster	46	4.6	531	5%	3%	2%
124%	71%	AWAtri			1377	7%	7%	6%
16	7%	ABster	50	6.7	250		4%	5%
13%	3%	Am Carr			534	5%	6%	5%
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31%	13	AGrow	46	4.4	3028	15	14%	14%
22%	12%	AmHtin	30	5.5	1271	14%	14	14%
9%	3%	AHSid			297		4%	4%
15%	9%	AmInLr	40	4.2	212		9%	9%
		AMSr			1627	13%	12	13%

12%	3%	CCTC		1064	6%	5%	6%	+	+	+
17	31%	CalApt		242	7%	6%	7%	+	+	+
19%	9%	Encall 5		419	11%	11%	11%	+	+	+
73%	46%	CapPas	1.60	81	53	53	53	+	+	+
15%	7%	Clined		627	9%	8%	9	+	+	+
29%	9	Centin		257	15	13%	15	+	+	+
24%	5%	ClRts		562	6%	6	6	+	+	+
11%	2%	Convst		4018	4	3%	4	+	+	+
22	6%	Convst		770	7%	7%	7%	+	+	+

Year	Age	Sex	Weight (kg)	Length (cm)	Condition
17	4½	♂	341	54	57
17	½	♀	369	100	100
20½	12	♀	719	12½	12
27½	4½	♀	1705	12	4½
19½	5	♀	197	14½	14½
18½	5	♀	1341	8½	7½
11½	4	♂	977	5½	5½
32½	15½	♀	485	19	19
27½	11½	♀	2461	11½	11½
24½	12	♀	354	13½	13½

4%	Warml	321	47%	5%	5%	—	—	—	—
4%	Moscomp	446	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
5%	Moscol	1172	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
14%	Mosabk	36	2.4	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
1%	Monster	1851	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
4%	Murad's	185	13%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
3%	Mosore	2028	1%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
6%	Monster	4554	10%	9	9	9	9	9	9
11	McCorm	3781	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
7%	McCorm	351	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%

1%	Quadrant	768	11%	11%	11%	+	3%	14%	
1%	Quarrier	768	11%	11%	11%	+	3%	14%	
1%	Quikslv S	777	4%	4%	4%	+	1%	23%	
1%	Quikslv	312	5%	4%	4%	+	1%	23%	
<b>R</b>									
1%	RPM S	56	3.8	171	14%	14%	14%	+	14%
1%	RoadSys	85	6	373	8%	8	8%	+	14%
1%	Reaves	561		561	5%	5%	+	14%	

US Aml.	.16	2.8	1852	3%	3%	9%	+ 1%
US Trst	1.60	2.9	231		32%	34	+11%
USInst	.28	1.7	179	16 1/2	14%	16 1/2	+1 1/2%
UnTele				22 1/2	20	22	+2%
UnvFr	.63	5.9	267	13 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	- 1/2
UnvW	.23	4.3	794	5			- 4%
UnvMed	.30	7.2	686	4%	4 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/2

16	3%	Biogen		524	17%	16%	17%
29%	13	Blomel		264	4	3%	3%
18½	3	BioTG		966	18%	17	18%
28	15%	Birsl		100	16%	15%	16%
41%	11%	BlickEn		123	31½	21	31%
44	26%	BoglBn	2.00	44	15	14½	14%
22	13%	BobEvr	20	1.6	334	13%	12%
24	10%	Bahema	20	1.5	414	7	7%
14%	5%	BanVIP		332	15%	15%	15%
13%	13%	BostArc	40	3.9	177	14%	15

13%	13%	ElPos	1.52 11.6	2471	13%	13%	13%	
23	13%	Elion S		1512	13%	8%	8%	+1
23	1%	Elion S		296	8%	6%	6%	+1
22%	4%	Elcolat S		245	33%	23	20%	+1
53%	31%	Elux AB		1254	5%	4%	5%	+1
9%	3%	Emulak		613	5%	2%	2%	+1
5	3%	Encore		445	8%	8	8%	-1
37%	7%	EngCnv		192	5%	5%	5%	+1
17%	3%	EnFac		282	21%	21%	21%	+1
28%	16%	EngChn	296 1.3	344	42	42	7%	+1

Category	Value	Category	Value	Category	Value	Category	Value
10%	1000	10%	1000	10%	1000	10%	1000
14%	1257	14%	1257	14%	1257	14%	1257
30%	5224	30%	5224	30%	5224	30%	5224
24%	1198	24%	1198	24%	1198	24%	1198
8%	570	8%	570	8%	570	8%	570
19	38	19	38	19	38	19	38
18%	79	18%	79	18%	79	18%	79
22%	456	22%	456	22%	456	22%	456
15%	32	15%	32	15%	32	15%	32
15%	32	15%	32	15%	32	15%	32

[illegible]

Symbol	Price	% Chg	Volume	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
SIMPSON	67 1/2	1 1/2%	11 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	+ 1 1/2
SILCON	480	1 1/4%	17 1/2	475	485	475	480	+ 5
SILICON	48 1/2	1 1/4%	8 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	+ 1
SILICON	567	7 1/4%	7 1/2	515	575	515	567	+ 52
SILICON	259	4 1/2%	4 1/2	255	265	255	259	+ 4
SHAWMUT	217 1/2	1 1/4%	1 1/2	215	220	215	217 1/2	+ 2 1/2
SIMAIR	67 1/2	1 1/4%	6 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	+ 1
SIZER	1006	16 1/4%	15 1/2	875	1025	875	1006	+ 131
SMITH	158	20 1/4%	19 1/2	130	165	130	158	+ 28

Y					
YellowF s	.62	2.3	561	27½	27¼ 27½ + ½

Z					
ZionU1	1.44	6.1	22	23½	23 23½ + ½
Zionv1			200	9¼	9¼ 9½ - ½

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

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1997







## SPORTS

## Games on Sale at TOP Prices

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

NEW YORK — If the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, it may be that the international trade wars of the 1990s and beyond will be decided at the 1988 Olympic Games in Calgary and Seoul.

If so, it will be because of an ambitious new program in which corporations are seeking a marketing edge by securing exclusive rights to the linked rings and other Olympic logos for promotion of their products in virtually every corner of the world. As the corporate scramble to sponsor athletic events seems to be reaching stampee proportions in the United States, the Olympics loom as the ultimate sports-marketing vehicle.

Under the program, known as TOP (for The Olympic Program), companies are for the first time obtaining worldwide Olympic affiliation by paying a single fee, ranging up to \$15 million per product category. In addition to rights to the Olympic logos, including those of the 1988 Winter and Summer Games, TOP companies become official sponsors of the Olympic teams of some 150 of the 167 Olympic countries.

If a worldwide Olympic affiliation proves as commercially valuable in the years ahead as some corporate executives seem to think it will, the United States should have a strategic advantage, at least for a while. Of the nine corporations that have signed up for the program, six—Coca-Cola, Federal Express, Kodak, the 3M Corporation, Time

Inc. and Visa—are from the United States; one, Philips, is Dutch, and two, the Brother Corporation and Matsushita, are based in Japan.

Several major U.S. companies passed on TOP. I.B.M., for example, decided that the separate arrangements it had made with the Calgary and Seoul organizing committees before TOP was established in 1985 gave it a sufficient Olympic presence for 1988. Although no Japanese or other computer company has joined TOP, I.B.M.'s decision—like the decisions of other U.S. corporations that concluded pre-TOP arrangements with the U.S. Olympic Committee—could prove shortsighted.

That's because one of the key advantages TOP has given its 1988 participants is the right of first negotiation for the Olympics in 1992, when, some executives believe, the program will really hit its stride. Tie-ins will presumably be even more valuable when the Olympics begin an every-other-year schedule with the 1994 Winter Games, giving TOP companies the opportunity to exploit their Olympic affiliations virtually full time.

ISL Marketing USA says that several corporations that did not sign up for 1988 have sent letters of intent to join TOP for 1992. The money raised by TOP, about \$120 million, is being divided among the two 1988 Olympic organizing committees—the USOC, which was able to secure a separate allotment in exchange for cutting back its own lucrative sponsorship program, and the

International Olympic Committee, which is distributing most of its share to the participating countries under a formula that guarantees each national team \$10,000 plus \$500 per athlete.

The money generated for the Olympics does not include amounts being raised from the public through cause-related promotions sponsored by TOP companies, and the amount paid by the corporations does not include the additional millions they are spending in advertising and promotion to take advantage of the Olympic affiliation.

Coca-Cola, for example, is mounting a wide range of Olympic promotions, and Visa is using the Olympic rings in its television advertising while its participating banks have been busy turning out special Olympic credit cards.

Although the Olympic affiliation would seem to be a marketing tool, at least one company sees it as a way to boost industrial sales. The 3M Corporation, which has obtained Olympic rights for such consumer products as Scotch tape and Post-it notes, has also bought rights for a number of industrial products.

Company purchasing agents, who form the customer base for such products, may not be swayed by the Olympic rings that now appear under the 3M logo, but they just might be influenced by another feature of the TOP program. In addition to promotional rights, TOP companies will get preferential seating and hotel accommodations in Calgary and Seoul as honored guests.

Even Wellington might be impressed.



Alberto Tomba on Wednesday: "From now on, every race will be tough—I'll be the target."

## Tomba Wins 4th Straight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy—Alberto Tomba became the first Italian skier ever to win four consecutive World Cup races as he captured a men's slalom here Wednesday.

Tomba, 20, clocked the fastest time in both heats down the steep and icy Miramonti course for a winning time of 1 minute, 43.97 seconds. Austrian Rudolf Nierlich

was runner-up in 1:45.31, improving four places from the first heat, Yugoslav veteran Bojan Križaj placed third in 1:45.54.

The second victory in a slalom event this season following two triumphs in giant slalom boosted Tomba's lead in the overall cup standings with 100 points.

Tomba, whose best World Cup result last season was a second, had tied the national record of three straight victories, set by Gustav Thöni in 1971, by winning a giant slalom Sunday in nearby Val Badia.

He can now set his sights on a record of six consecutive victories, achieved by Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden during the 1977-78 season. He can do it in Kranjskoga, Yugoslavia, where a giant slalom and a slalom are scheduled for Saturday and Sunday.

"I felt I could win this fourth race. Now I'm sure I can win my fifth on Saturday, because that's my birthday," said Tomba at the finish line. "Since he does not compete in all disciplines, Tomba does not think he can win the overall cup crown. 'I might come in the top three though,' he said.

But he added: "I don't know how I can keep up this pace. From now on, every race will be tough—I'll be the target."

Thousands of Italian fans, waving flags, playing drums and horns and yelling "Tomba la bomba" (Tomba the bomb), went wild as the their new idol again summed the opposition through two aggressive but faultless runs.

The muscular paramilitary policeman had heat times of 51.67 (despite a broken boot buckle) and 52.30 down a difficult course that had 58 and 64 gates.

Nierlich, a 21-year-old Austrian who had also been second to Tomba in the giant slalom in Val Badia, clocked 52.70 and 52.61. Križaj, second fastest in the first heat in 51.70, dropped one place overall with a second run of 53.84.

Defending cup champion Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, disqualified for missing a gate in the second run, nonetheless holds second place overall with 59 points. Nierlich moved into third with 40. It was a bad day for the Swedes, who are used to strong showings here. Stenmark, who had won five cup races at Madonna, dropped out 10 seconds into the first heat. Former world slalom champion Jonas Nilsson did not start because of a hip injury sustained in training Tuesday. And Lars-Göran Larsson lagged 10th—3.06 seconds behind Tomba. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

## British Track Officials Announce Drug Inquiry

The Associated Press

LONDON — British track and field officials said Wednesday they will investigate reports of a drug-testing cover-up. The announcement followed the second and final part of a series by the Times on allegations of drug-testing corruption in the sport.

A joint statement by the British Amateur Athletics Board and the Amateur Athletics Association denied a series of allegations in the two articles and said a group would be named shortly to look into the claims, the most serious of which British athletics in recent years.

On Wednesday, the newspaper reported that one of the country's top track officials subverted drug testing at a major meet by switching urine samples to protect a competitor. Concentrating on the 1982-85 period, the article centered on the role of Andy Norman, the BAA's promotional officer.

The paper quoted former British hammer thrower Martin Girvan, who won two Commonwealth Games silver medals, as saying that in 1984 he wanted to test his suspicious about drug-testing. When selected for testing at a meet at Crystal Palace, Girvan was reported as saying, he told Norman the results would be "embarrassing."

Girvan alleged that Norman then arranged for a spare urine sample to be placed in a cubicle where samples were collected. "I had heard there was a clean urine sample available if it was needed. And there was one," The Times quoted Girvan as saying.

Another British athlete, national triple jump record-holder Keith Connor, supported Girvan's allegations. "I know an American shot-putter who told me that Andy [Norman] arranged for another official to urinate in a bottle for him," Connor was quoted as saying. "I knew it was going on, everyone

knows what is going on. But if they make a fuss, they get no selections, no foreign trips."

Norman categorically denied the allegations against him. "It is ridiculous," he told The Times. "Girvan is a weird one from years ago. It is a load of rubbish. It did not happen."

The Times also reported that three unidentified doctors had admitted either to monitoring drug effects or prescribing muscle-building anabolic steroids banned by international bodies.

The BAA-AAA statement said the forthcoming inquiry would call on the Times "to substantiate their accusations." It said that since three officials named in the reports were planning legal actions against the paper, it could not respond to some of the allegations.

Tuesday's first article had reported that Nigel Cooper, former general secretary of the BAA, said he had accepted a last-minute demand from East German officials that drug tests be waived in an international match at Crystal Palace in June, 1982. A similar agreement, the article said, was made with the U.S. team for an indoor match at Cusford in March, 1983. Cooper was also alleged to have handed back drug testing samples to Soviet team officials after their athletes had been tested at a meet in Birmingham later that year.

The BAA-AAA statement said officials produced very much the evidence produced to the newspaper by Nigel Cooper and have since verified the actions he took. He took these actions unbeknownst to his fellow senior officers at the time, and the BAA and AAA are saddened that a senior officer of the board should have acted in this way.

It added that allegations of an arrangement with the U.S. indoor team at Cusford were "entirely untrue"—testing did take place and we have the report.

## No Timetable in Offing For Baseball Expansion

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth, repeating statements he made last week in Dallas, Tuesday told a 14-member Senate task force interested in major league expansion the sport is committed to adding teams but there is no timetable.

Ueberroth told the senators that baseball is considering a wide range of options, including interleague play, league realignment and adding as many as six teams over a 10-year span. But in a 70-minute meeting and a news conference afterward, Ueberroth made no promises about when franchises would be awarded or even when a decision on adding teams might be made.

Ueberroth said, "We talked about all kinds of scenarios, but...there is no timetable. Really, the only difference from a year ago is that baseball is now talking how and when and not whether or not we should have expansion. Not one owner has said he's against expansion."

Ueberroth backed off statements made at the winter meetings that expansion is a secondary issue until negotiation of new television and labor contracts, both of which are expected after the 1989 season. Instead, he said that those issues would have no impact on expansion and that baseball would add teams as candidate cities meet criteria established three years ago.

Until last week, Ueberroth consistently had challenged teams to meet the criteria—a baseball-only stadium and local ownership as the top two guidelines—before even asking about expansion. He returned to that argument Tuesday, saying, "Everything else is a non-issue."

"We're going to be flexible on them," Ueberroth said, "but they're our guidelines. When you see four or five cities meeting the guidelines, you'll see expansion." Said Senator Lawrence Chiles, the Florida Democrat: "Many of us were disappointed he didn't give us a definite date... We tried to make it clear that if there were a date, he'd find cities would be fighting to meet the criteria."

## SCOREBOARD

## Football

## National Football League Leaders

| TEAM          | OFFENSE | DEFENSE |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| Denver        | 250     | 148     |
| San Francisco | 242     | 148     |
| Washington    | 232     | 148     |
| St. Louis     | 232     | 148     |
| New Orleans   | 232     | 148     |
| Chicago       | 232     | 148     |
| Indianapolis  | 232     | 148     |
| San Diego     | 232     | 148     |
| Seattle       | 232     | 148     |
| San Francisco | 232     | 148     |
| Pittsburgh    | 232     | 148     |
| Kansas City   | 232     | 148     |

## Basketball

## National Basketball Association Standings

| TEAM         | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|----|------|----|
| Los Angeles  | 22 | 10 | .688 | 0  |
| Phoenix      | 21 | 11 | .656 | 1  |
| San Antonio  | 20 | 12 | .625 | 2  |
| Portland     | 19 | 13 | .594 | 3  |
| Utah         | 18 | 14 | .563 | 4  |
| San Jose     | 17 | 15 | .531 | 5  |
| Golden State | 16 | 16 | .500 | 6  |
| Seattle      | 15 | 17 | .469 | 7  |
| Phoenix      | 14 | 18 | .438 | 8  |
| San Antonio  | 13 | 19 | .406 | 9  |

## European Soccer

## Quarterfinal Draw

| TEAM        | OPPONENT    |
|-------------|-------------|
| Germany     | France      |
| Italy       | Spain       |
| England     | Sweden      |
| Poland      | Belgium     |
| Yugoslavia  | U.S.S.R.    |
| Denmark     | Switzerland |
| Spain       | Italy       |
| France      | Germany     |
| Sweden      | England     |
| Switzerland | Denmark     |
| U.S.S.R.    | Yugoslavia  |
| Belgium     | Poland      |

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

| TEAM          | W  | L  | T | Pts |
|---------------|----|----|---|-----|
| Edmonton      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Calgary       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Winnipeg      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Los Angeles   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Jose      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Francisco | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Diego     | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Seattle       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Phoenix       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Antonio   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |

## World Cup Skiing

## MEN'S SLALOM

| NAME                        | TIME    |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Alberto Tomba (Italy)       | 1:43.97 |
| Rudolf Nierlich (Austria)   | 1:45.31 |
| Bojan Križaj (Yugoslavia)   | 1:45.54 |
| Gustav Thöni (Austria)      | 1:46.00 |
| Ingemar Stenmark (Sweden)   | 1:46.10 |
| Jonas Nilsson (Sweden)      | 1:46.20 |
| Lars-Göran Larsson (Sweden) | 1:46.30 |
| Anders Söderberg (Sweden)   | 1:46.40 |
| Thomas Wassberg (Sweden)    | 1:46.50 |
| Stenmark (Sweden)           | 1:47.00 |

## Basketball

## National Basketball Association Standings

| TEAM         | W  | L  | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|----|----|------|----|
| Los Angeles  | 22 | 10 | .688 | 0  |
| Phoenix      | 21 | 11 | .656 | 1  |
| San Antonio  | 20 | 12 | .625 | 2  |
| Portland     | 19 | 13 | .594 | 3  |
| Utah         | 18 | 14 | .563 | 4  |
| San Jose     | 17 | 15 | .531 | 5  |
| Golden State | 16 | 16 | .500 | 6  |
| Seattle      | 15 | 17 | .469 | 7  |
| Phoenix      | 14 | 18 | .438 | 8  |
| San Antonio  | 13 | 19 | .406 | 9  |

## European Soccer

## Quarterfinal Draw

| TEAM        | OPPONENT    |
|-------------|-------------|
| Germany     | France      |
| Italy       | Spain       |
| England     | Sweden      |
| Poland      | Belgium     |
| Yugoslavia  | U.S.S.R.    |
| Denmark     | Switzerland |
| Spain       | Italy       |
| France      | Germany     |
| Sweden      | England     |
| Switzerland | Denmark     |
| U.S.S.R.    | Yugoslavia  |
| Belgium     | Poland      |

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

| TEAM          | W  | L  | T | Pts |
|---------------|----|----|---|-----|
| Edmonton      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Calgary       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Winnipeg      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Los Angeles   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Jose      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Francisco | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Diego     | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Seattle       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Phoenix       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Antonio   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |

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| Anders Söderberg (Sweden)   | 1:46.40 |
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## Hockey

## NHL Standings

| TEAM          | W  | L  | T | Pts |
|---------------|----|----|---|-----|
| Edmonton      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Calgary       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Winnipeg      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Los Angeles   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Jose      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Francisco | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Diego     | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Seattle       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Phoenix       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Antonio   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |

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## National Basketball Association Standings

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|--------------|----|----|------|----|
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|-------------|-------------|
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| Italy       | Spain       |
| England     | Sweden      |
| Poland      | Belgium     |
| Yugoslavia  | U.S.S.R.    |
| Denmark     | Switzerland |
| Spain       | Italy       |
| France      | Germany     |
| Sweden      | England     |
| Switzerland | Denmark     |
| U.S.S.R.    | Yugoslavia  |
| Belgium     | Poland      |

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

| TEAM          | W  | L  | T | Pts |
|---------------|----|----|---|-----|
| Edmonton      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Calgary       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Winnipeg      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Los Angeles   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Jose      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Francisco | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Diego     | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Seattle       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Phoenix       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Antonio   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |

## World Cup Skiing

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|-----------------------------|---------|
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| Bojan Križaj (Yugoslavia)   | 1:45.54 |
| Gustav Thöni (Austria)      | 1:46.00 |
| Ingemar Stenmark (Sweden)   | 1:46.10 |
| Jonas Nilsson (Sweden)      | 1:46.20 |
| Lars-Göran Larsson (Sweden) | 1:46.30 |
| Anders Söderberg (Sweden)   | 1:46.40 |
| Thomas Wassberg (Sweden)    | 1:46.50 |
| Stenmark (Sweden)           | 1:47.00 |

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

| TEAM          | W  | L  | T | Pts |
|---------------|----|----|---|-----|
| Edmonton      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Calgary       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Winnipeg      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Los Angeles   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Jose      | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Francisco | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Diego     | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Seattle       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| Phoenix       | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |
| San Antonio   | 12 | 14 | 2 | 26  |

## Basketball

## National Basketball Association Standings

# Findings

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 33   | 34   | 35   | 36   | 37   | 38   | 39   | 40   |
| 22   | 23   | 24   | 25   | 26   | 27   | 28   | 29   |
| 30   | 31   | 32   | 33   | 34   | 35   | 36   | 37   |
| 38   | 39   | 40   | 41   | 42   | 43   | 44   | 45   |
| 46   | 47   | 48   | 49   | 50   | 51   | 52   | 53   |
| 54   | 55   | 56   | 57   | 58   | 59   | 60   | 61   |
| 62   | 63   | 64   | 65   | 66   | 67   | 68   | 69   |
| 70   | 71   | 72   | 73   | 74   | 75   | 76   | 77   |
| 78   | 79   | 80   | 81   | 82   | 83   | 84   | 85   |
| 86   | 87   | 88   | 89   | 90   | 91   | 92   | 93   |
| 94   | 95   | 96   | 97   | 98   | 99   | 100  | 101  |
| 102  | 103  | 104  | 105  | 106  | 107  | 108  | 109  |
| 110  | 111  | 112  | 113  | 114  | 115  | 116  | 117  |
| 118  | 119  | 120  | 121  | 122  | 123  | 124  | 125  |
| 126  | 127  | 128  | 129  | 130  | 131  | 132  | 133  |
| 134  | 135  | 136  | 137  | 138  | 139  | 140  | 141  |
| 142  | 143  | 144  | 145  | 146  | 147  | 148  | 149  |
| 150  | 151  | 152  | 153  | 154  | 155  | 156  | 157  |
| 158  | 159  | 160  | 161  | 162  | 163  | 164  | 165  |
| 166  | 167  | 168  | 169  | 170  | 171  | 172  | 173  |
| 174  | 175  | 176  | 177  | 178  | 179  | 180  | 181  |
| 182  | 183  | 184  | 185  | 186  | 187  | 188  | 189  |
| 190  | 191  | 192  | 193  | 194  | 195  | 196  | 197  |
| 198  | 199  | 200  | 201  | 202  | 203  | 204  | 205  |
| 206  | 207  | 208  | 209  | 210  | 211  | 212  | 213  |
| 214  | 215  | 216  | 217  | 218  | 219  | 220  | 221  |
| 222  | 223  | 224  | 225  | 226  | 227  | 228  | 229  |
| 230  | 231  | 232  | 233  | 234  | 235  | 236  | 237  |
| 238  | 239  | 240  | 241  | 242  | 243  | 244  | 245  |
| 246  | 247  | 248  | 249  | 250  | 251  | 252  | 253  |
| 254  | 255  | 256  | 257  | 258  | 259  | 260  | 261  |
| 262  | 263  | 264  | 265  | 266  | 267  | 268  | 269  |
| 270  | 271  | 272  | 273  | 274  | 275  | 276  | 277  |
| 278  | 279  | 280  | 281  | 282  | 283  | 284  | 285  |
| 286  | 287  | 288  | 289  | 290  | 291  | 292  | 293  |
| 294  | 295  | 296  | 297  | 298  | 299  | 300  | 301  |
| 302  | 303  | 304  | 305  | 306  | 307  | 308  | 309  |
| 310  | 311  | 312  | 313  | 314  | 315  | 316  | 317  |
| 318  | 319  | 320  | 321  | 322  | 323  | 324  | 325  |
| 326  | 327  | 328  | 329  | 330  | 331  | 332  | 333  |
| 334  | 335  | 336  | 337  | 338  | 339  | 340  | 341  |
| 342  | 343  | 344  | 345  | 346  | 347  | 348  | 349  |
| 350  | 351  | 352  | 353  | 354  | 355  | 356  | 357  |
| 358  | 359  | 360  | 361  | 362  | 363  | 364  | 365  |
| 366  | 367  | 368  | 369  | 370  | 371  | 372  | 373  |
| 374  | 375  | 376  | 377  | 378  | 379  | 380  | 381  |
| 382  | 383  | 384  | 385  | 386  | 387  | 388  | 389  |
| 390  | 391  | 392  | 393  | 394  | 395  | 396  | 397  |
| 398  | 399  | 400  | 401  | 402  | 403  | 404  | 405  |
| 406  | 407  | 408  | 409  | 410  | 411  | 412  | 413  |
| 414  | 415  | 416  | 417  | 418  | 419  | 420  | 421  |
| 422  | 423  | 424  | 425  | 426  | 427  | 428  | 429  |
| 430  | 431  | 432  | 433  | 434  | 435  | 436  | 437  |
| 438  | 439  | 440  | 441  | 442  | 443  | 444  | 445  |
| 446  | 447  | 448  | 449  | 450  | 451  | 452  | 453  |
| 454  | 455  | 456  | 457  | 458  | 459  | 460  | 461  |
| 462  | 463  | 464  | 465  | 466  | 467  | 468  | 469  |
| 470  | 471  | 472  | 473  | 474  | 475  | 476  | 477  |
| 478  | 479  | 480  | 481  | 482  | 483  | 484  | 485  |
| 486  | 487  | 488  | 489  | 490  | 491  | 492  | 493  |
| 494  | 495  | 496  | 497  | 498  | 499  | 500  | 501  |
| 502  | 503  | 504  | 505  | 506  | 507  | 508  | 509  |
| 510  | 511  | 512  | 513  | 514  | 515  | 516  | 517  |
| 518  | 519  | 520  | 521  | 522  | 523  | 524  | 525  |
| 526  | 527  | 528  | 529  | 530  | 531  | 532  | 533  |
| 534  | 535  | 536  | 537  | 538  | 539  | 540  | 541  |
| 542  | 543  | 544  | 545  | 546  | 547  | 548  | 549  |
| 550  | 551  | 552  | 553  | 554  | 555  | 556  | 557  |
| 558  | 559  | 560  | 561  | 562  | 563  | 564  | 565  |
| 566  | 567  | 568  | 569  | 570  | 571  | 572  | 573  |
| 574  | 575  | 576  | 577  | 578  | 579  | 580  | 581  |
| 582  | 583  | 584  | 585  | 586  | 587  | 588  | 589  |
| 590  | 591  | 592  | 593  | 594  | 595  | 596  | 597  |
| 598  | 599  | 600  | 601  | 602  | 603  | 604  | 605  |
| 606  | 607  | 608  | 609  | 610  | 611  | 612  | 613  |
| 614  | 615  | 616  | 617  | 618  | 619  | 620  | 621  |
| 622  | 623  | 624  | 625  | 626  | 627  | 628  | 629  |
| 630  | 631  | 632  | 633  | 634  | 635  | 636  | 637  |
| 638  | 639  | 640  | 641  | 642  | 643  | 644  | 645  |
| 646  | 647  | 648  | 649  | 650  | 651  | 652  | 653  |
| 654  | 655  | 656  | 657  | 658  | 659  | 660  | 661  |
| 662  | 663  | 664  | 665  | 666  | 667  | 668  | 669  |
| 670  | 671  | 672  | 673  | 674  | 675  | 676  | 677  |
| 678  | 679  | 680  | 681  | 682  | 683  | 684  | 685  |
| 686  | 687  | 688  | 689  | 690  | 691  | 692  | 693  |
| 694  | 695  | 696  | 697  | 698  | 699  | 700  | 701  |
| 702  | 703  | 704  | 705  | 706  | 707  | 708  | 709  |
| 710  | 711  | 712  | 713  | 714  | 715  | 716  | 717  |
| 718  | 719  | 720  | 721  | 722  | 723  | 724  | 725  |
| 726  | 727  | 728  | 729  | 730  | 731  | 732  | 733  |
| 734  | 735  | 736  | 737  | 738  | 739  | 740  | 741  |
| 742  | 743  | 744  | 745  | 746  | 747  | 748  | 749  |
| 750  | 751  | 752  | 753  | 754  | 755  | 756  | 757  |
| 758  | 759  | 760  | 761  | 762  | 763  | 764  | 765  |
| 766  | 767  | 768  | 769  | 770  | 771  | 772  | 773  |
| 774  | 775  | 776  | 777  | 778  | 779  | 780  | 781  |
| 782  | 783  | 784  | 785  | 786  | 787  | 788  | 789  |
| 790  | 791  | 792  | 793  | 794  | 795  | 796  | 797  |
| 798  | 799  | 800  | 801  | 802  | 803  | 804  | 805  |
| 806  | 807  | 808  | 809  | 810  | 811  | 812  | 813  |
| 814  | 815  | 816  | 817  | 818  | 819  | 820  | 821  |
| 822  | 823  | 824  | 825  | 826  | 827  | 828  | 829  |
| 830  | 831  | 832  | 833  | 834  | 835  | 836  | 837  |
| 838  | 839  | 840  | 841  | 842  | 843  | 844  | 845  |
| 846  | 847  | 848  | 849  | 850  | 851  | 852  | 853  |
| 854  | 855  | 856  | 857  | 858  | 859  | 860  | 861  |
| 862  | 863  | 864  | 865  | 866  | 867  | 868  | 869  |
| 870  | 871  | 872  | 873  | 874  | 875  | 876  | 877  |
| 878  | 879  | 880  | 881  | 882  | 883  | 884  | 885  |
| 886  | 887  | 888  | 889  | 890  | 891  | 892  | 893  |
| 894  | 895  | 896  | 897  | 898  | 899  | 900  | 901  |
| 902  | 903  | 904  | 905  | 906  | 907  | 908  | 909  |
| 910  | 911  | 912  | 913  | 914  | 915  | 916  | 917  |
| 918  | 919  | 920  | 921  | 922  | 923  | 924  | 925  |
| 926  | 927  | 928  | 929  | 930  | 931  | 932  | 933  |
| 934  | 935  | 936  | 937  | 938  | 939  | 940  | 941  |
| 942  | 943  | 944  | 945  | 946  | 947  | 948  | 949  |
| 950  | 951  | 952  | 953  | 954  | 955  | 956  | 957  |
| 958  | 959  | 960  | 961  | 962  | 963  | 964  | 965  |
| 966  | 967  | 968  | 969  | 970  | 971  | 972  | 973  |
| 974  | 975  | 976  | 977  | 978  | 979  | 980  | 981  |
| 982  | 983  | 984  | 985  | 986  | 987  | 988  | 989  |
| 990  | 991  | 992  | 993  | 994  | 995  | 996  | 997  |
| 998  | 999  | 1000 | 1001 | 1002 | 1003 | 1004 | 1005 |
| 1006 | 1007 | 1008 | 1009 | 1010 | 1011 | 1012 | 1013 |
| 1014 | 1015 | 1016 | 1017 | 1018 | 1019 | 1020 | 1021 |
| 1022 | 1023 | 1024 | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 |
| 1030 | 1031 | 1032 | 1033 | 1034 | 1035 | 1036 | 1037 |
| 1038 | 1039 | 1040 | 1041 | 1042 | 1043 | 1044 | 1045 |
| 1046 | 1047 | 1048 | 1049 | 1050 | 1051 | 1052 | 1053 |
| 1054 | 1055 | 1056 | 1057 | 1058 | 1059 | 1060 | 1061 |
| 1062 | 1063 | 1064 | 1065 | 1066 | 1067 | 1068 | 1069 |
| 1070 | 1071 | 1072 | 1073 | 1074 | 1075 | 1076 | 1077 |
| 1078 | 1079 | 1080 | 1081 | 1082 | 1083 | 1084 | 1085 |
| 1086 | 1087 | 1088 | 1089 | 1090 | 1091 | 1092 | 1093 |
| 1094 | 1095 | 1096 | 1097 | 1098 | 1099 | 1100 | 1101 |
| 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 | 1106 | 1107 | 1108 | 1109 |
| 1110 | 1111 | 1112 | 1113 | 1114 | 1115 | 1116 | 1117 |
| 1118 | 1119 | 1120 | 1121 | 1122 | 1123 | 1124 | 1125 |
| 1126 | 1127 | 1128 | 1129 | 1130 | 1131 | 1132 | 1133 |
| 1134 | 1135 | 1136 | 1137 | 1138 | 1139 | 1140 | 1141 |
| 1142 | 1143 | 1144 | 1145 | 1146 | 1147 | 1148 | 1149 |
| 1150 | 1151 | 1152 | 1153 | 1154 | 1155 | 1156 | 1157 |
| 1158 | 1159 | 1160 | 1161 | 1162 | 1163 | 1164 | 1165 |
| 1166 | 1167 | 1168 | 1169 | 1170 | 1171 | 1172 | 1173 |
| 1174 | 1175 | 1176 | 1177 | 1178 | 1179 | 1180 | 1181 |
| 1182 | 1183 | 1184 | 1185 | 1186 | 1187 | 1188 | 1189 |
| 1190 | 1191 | 1192 | 1193 | 1194 | 1195 | 1196 | 1197 |
| 1198 | 1199 | 1200 | 1201 | 1202 | 1203 | 1204 | 1205 |
| 1206 | 1207 | 1208 | 1209 | 1210 | 1211 | 1212 | 1213 |
| 1214 | 1215 | 1216 | 1217 | 1218 | 1219 | 1220 | 1221 |
| 1222 | 1223 | 1224 | 1225 | 1226 | 1227 | 1228 | 1229 |
| 1230 | 1231 | 1232 | 1233 | 1234 | 1235 | 1236 | 1237 |
| 1238 | 1239 | 1240 | 1241 | 1242 | 1243 | 1244 | 1245 |
| 1246 | 1247 | 1248 | 1249 | 1250 | 1251 | 1252 | 1253 |
| 1254 | 1255 | 1256 | 1257 | 1258 | 1259 | 1260 | 1261 |
| 1262 | 1263 | 1264 | 1265 | 1266 | 1267 | 1268 | 1269 |
| 1270 | 1271 | 1272 | 1273 | 1274 | 1275 | 1276 | 1277 |
| 1278 | 1279 | 1280 | 1281 | 1282 | 1283 | 1284 | 1285 |
| 1286 | 1287 | 1288 | 1289 | 1290 | 1291 | 1292 | 1293 |
| 1294 | 1295 | 1296 | 1297 | 1298 | 1299 | 1300 | 1301 |
| 1302 | 1303 | 1304 | 1305 | 1306 | 1307 | 1308 | 1309 |
| 1310 | 1311 | 1312 | 1313 | 1314 | 1315 | 1316 | 1317 |
| 1318 | 1319 | 1320 | 1321 | 1322 | 1323 | 1324 | 1325 |
| 1326 | 1327 | 1328 | 1329 | 1330 | 1331 | 1332 | 1333 |
| 1334 | 1335 | 1336 | 1337 | 1338 | 1339 | 1340 | 1341 |
| 1342 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1346 | 1347 | 1348 | 1349 |
| 1350 | 1351 | 1352 | 1353 | 1354 | 1355 | 1356 | 1357 |
| 1358 | 1359 | 1360 | 1361 | 1362 | 1363 | 1364 | 1365 |
| 1366 | 1367 | 1368 | 1369 | 1370 | 1371 | 1372 | 1373 |
| 1374 | 1375 | 1376 | 1377 | 1378 | 1379 | 1380 | 1381 |
| 1382 | 1383 | 1384 | 1385 | 1386 | 1387 | 1388 | 1389 |
| 1390 | 1391 | 1392 | 1393 | 1394 | 1395 | 1396 | 1397 |
| 1398 | 1399 | 1400 | 1401 | 1402 | 1403 | 1404 | 1405 |
| 1406 | 1407 | 1408 | 1409 | 1410 | 1411 | 1412 | 1413 |
| 1414 | 1415 | 1416 | 1417 | 1418 | 1419 | 1420 | 1421 |
| 1422 | 1423 | 1424 | 1425 | 1426 | 1427 | 1428 | 14   |



